FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MAY 1985

Iran

Discussing the role of the clergy in a 6 May speech to clergymen broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni acknowledged that "there are those who say that Iran under the previous regime was better than now," but he added that they are a "minority" which should be ignored by the nation. The "decisive majority" of the clergy remain committed to the Islamic Republic, he contended. Khomeyni stressed the need for the clergy to strengthen its unity in the face of Iran's enemies, who have "stepped up their activities recently," and he emphasized that clergymen should live frugally, avoid mistakes, and refrain from mentioning problems with officials or individuals during their Friday sermons. As for calls to make peace with Iraq, he affirmed that it would be against Islam and the Koran to make peace with "a corrupt person" and he contended that the only Iranians who are calling for peace are those living comfortably, those whose "absolute leisure" has been disrupted, and those who are unaware of the situation. The "deprived masses" are supplying Iran's "martyrs," he said, while the rich are avoiding military service.

Israel-Egypt

The Egyptian foreign minister announced that the meeting between "experts" proposed by Israel for discussions on bilateral issues including the Tabah problem may be held in the "next few days," MENA disclosed. However, there have been no monitored Egyptian media reports to confirm a later Jerusalem television claim that Egyptian authorities postponed the talks "until next week." In another development, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak 5 May, according to *MA'ARIV*.

Sudan

Visiting Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki announced that Sudan and Libya are reactivating the joint political committee, adding that both sides have agreed to coordinate their positions at international forums, SUNA stated. Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, in an interview with SUNA, appealed to the Sudanese people to establish unity with Libya.

Lebanon

Violent artillery shelling continued in Beirut late 6 May despite a scheduled cease-fire, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a Military Council meeting to assess the Army's status and role during the "difficult circumstances" facing it throughout Lebanon, the radio stated. As for the army of southern Lebanon (ASL), General Antoine Lahd emphasized that his forces will not leave Jazzin, noting that he recently received a large quantity of ammunition from the IDF, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Meanwhile, the United Nations has protested to Israel over the detention and interrogation of five UNIFIL soldiers by the ASL last weekend, the radio revealed.

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AL-QABAS: Palestinians Arrested in Tunis

GF061604 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
5 May 85 p 1

[*AL-QABAS* report from Tunis]

[Text] The Tunisian authorities recently arrested a number of citizens and Palestinians residing [in Tunis], accusing them of planning to assassinate some Palestinian officials in Tunis. Sources told *AL-QABAS* that the discovery of the plot was accidental, when a conflict occurred among the group during a meeting to plan the operation. The police discovered pamphlets, documents, and weapons belonging to the detainees.

Voice of PLO on Dialogue With Washington

JN062050 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1536 GMT
6 May 85

[News analysis]

[Text] Brothers, the U.S. Administration reaffirmed its hostile stand toward our people's national cause and the Arab nation's central issue yesterday when Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, affirmed that his country will not hold a dialogue with the PLO unless the organization accepts Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognizes what he called Israel's right to exist. Of course, these are the same conditions contained in Murphy's proposals which he brought with him on his recent tour of the Arab region and which were rejected in part and parcel by the Palestinian leadership during its expanded meeting in Baghdad last month.

The U.S. Administration's reaffirmation of these conditions does not only mean the continuation of the U.S. stand, which is hostile to our people and their national cause, but also implies other political factors that are just as important as affirming the continuation of this stand, foremost of which is the U.S. insistence on a completely biased policy toward the Zionist enemy and the fact that Washington is completely unqualified to move seriously toward a just, comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis. By insisting on ignoring the PLO and by attempting to liquidate it through arbitrary conditions aimed at stripping the organization of its revolutionary content and its legitimate and sole representation, Washington does not merely confirm its continuing stand in the trench that is hostile to our people and Arab nation alongside the Zionist enemy, but also affirms its complete commitment to the enemy entity as a U.S. state and a forward military base for the United States in the Arab region.

Although this fact is very clear, some Arabs continue to deal with the United States as a close friend. The Arabs have so far not specified the conditions for dealing with the United States within the context of disputes and contradiction, despite all the immense capabilities that qualify the Arabs and enable them to really threaten U.S. interests in the Arab region in a manner that would force the United States to give in to Arab will and change its completely biased policy toward the Zionist enemy.

We do not need new evidence and affirmations from U.S. officials to realize the U.S. stand that is hostile to our people and their national and human aspirations and expectations, because U.S. war planes and sophisticated U.S. weapons have often been used by the Zionist enemy in the continuing war of annihilation against our people and because Washington's overall policy and at all levels regarding the Arab-Zionist conflict is in favor of the enemy all the way. Thus, we will always place Washington at the top of the list of the forces that we must fight with all our means. Washington digs the trench of our principal enemy — the Zionist enemy — and extends all forms of support to it. Let Washington make whatever conditions it wishes. The free Palestinian will will always determine the conditions for any meeting with the United States. Undoubtedly, with the firmness of its independent decisionmaking and the continuing Palestinian armed struggle, the Palestinian will will be able to impose its just conditions in any dialogue with the U.S. Administration. The futile attempts to disregard established facts cannot continue. The difficult Palestinian factor is the most prominent of these facts. Let it be clear and understood that we are not rushing to hold a dialogue with the U.S. Administration. The converse is true and is confirmed by the fact that the U.S. Administration continues to put forward its proposals to achieve this. However, it wants a dialogue that would lead to the liquidation of the PLO. This will never be achieved. The U.S. Administration must fully realize this.

Saudi Arabia Reduces Oil Production To Defend Price

LD031223 Vienna OPECNA in English 1130 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Geneva, 3 May 85 (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia has reduced its crude production in order to defend the price of oil, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told journalists here. "We won't let the price drop, that much I can tell you," he emphasized. He added that OPEC production during March and April was "well below" the 16 million b/d ceiling. Yamani referred to the wide range of studies predicting a much stronger level of demand and noted that any soft oil market would be short-lived. He said the policies of output maximization by non-OPEC countries, the coming onstream of several nuclear reactors and a new stock-level strategy adopted by consumers, accounted for the current demand situation. The major oil companies felt that there was enough crude available for them to delay orders until a few days before refinery need, he pointed out. If any major event caused a halt to the flow of oil, it would be a very serious matter, Yamani stressed.

The only retaliatory measure OPEC could take if the price of oil was forced down by non-OPEC countries would be a price war, but OPEC was not now considering such a possibility as it did "some time ago when we had a very serious situation," he added. He reiterated that demand for oil would soon increase sharply. Yamani said by the end of this month, audited figures for exports from all OPEC member countries would be available, adding that the doors of Nigeria, which had not yet been visited by the auditing firm, were now "wide open."

Reportage on OAPEC Ministerial Conference

Begins in Algiers

JN031419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 3 May (INA) — The semiannual OAPEC Ministerial Conference began here today. The meeting, which was chaired by Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi, was held in the Palace of Nations in Algiers. In a statement to INA after the meeting, Taqi said the ministers approved the final accounts of the organization and its judicial committee and renewed OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqa's term for another 3 years effective 20 September. Taqi noted that the ministers approved the allocation of two symbolic awards to Arab researchers who present original, useful papers that serve the energy sector and the oil industries in the Arab homeland. The first is 5,000 Kuwaiti dinars and the second is 3,000 Kuwaiti dinars. Similar awards will be given to foreign researchers.

The minister said the conferees decided to adopt the recommendations of the oil industry symposium held in Kuwait and the Baghdad symposium on exploiting solar energy for heating and refrigerating. The next meeting, he said, will be held in Baghdad on 27 October. The minister described the atmosphere of the meeting as good and sincere and said all resolutions were passed unanimously. The meeting was attended by the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Tunisia, Syria, Algeria, and Iraq. The oil ministers of the UAE and Libya sent representatives from their ministries.

Decisions of Council Noted

LD031508 Kuwait KUNA in English 1407 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] Algiers, May 3 (KUNA) — The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) concluded its one-day session here Friday [3 May], discussed the items included in the agenda, adopted resolutions and decided to meet again on November [words indistinct].

The OAPEC session presided over by the Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi, was attended by the oil ministers and senior officials from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Bahrain, Algeria, Tunis, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Libya. After a careful review of the OAPEC activities, the council ratified the final accounts of the organization and the judicial tribunal for 1984 and appointed the charter accountants of both organs

It decided that the next council meeting will be convened in Baghdad on November (?27).

Algerian Energy Minister Comments

LD032115 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] Energy is at the center of much activity, today and for the coming week. This morning, as you know, a session of the Ministerial Council of the OAPEC was held in the Palace of Nations, and from tomorrow, Saturday, the third conference of the Arab energy ministers will be held here. Mr Belkacem Nabi, minister for energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, gives details on the agenda of the session which took place in camera this morning. He was speaking to (Nafisa Amin) and [name indistinct]:

[Begin recording] Three main points were covered in today's agenda. The first point concerns the conditions in which OAPEC will develop greater and more varied action to strengthen its mastery of technology in the next 5 years using Arab executives and technicians in the area of oil and gas.

This mastery of technology can only be achieved by individual efforts and a vast amount of work by each of the member countries of OAPEC, but there are areas in which joint or coordinated action can give even better results.

In particular, we have mapped out an exchange program, with visits by executives and students to working places with a view to allowing executives of the various Arab countries to become acquainted with the experience of each other's countries and thus to exchange their views and ways of looking at problems, and above all, the way in which problems have been overcome, each in his area and each in his particular situation.

We also took advantage of the occasion to arrange meetings with regard to what is called the commission of the five, formed by Tunisia, Algeria, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, which within the OAPEC has the task of preparing the general policy lines of action for OAPEC for the coming 5 years. [End recording]

Nigerian on 'Hectic' Meeting

AB041404 Lagos NAN in English 1400 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 4 (NAN) — The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, said in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria had to maintain "a dynamic equilibrum between its survival as a nation and its solidarity with OPEC." Addressing a news conference on arrival from Geneva where he attended the extra-ministerial council meeting of the organisation, Prof David-West said that a situation where one interest was placed above the other could result in turbulence. He said that the Geneva meeting was "very hectic and rough." Asked if the country's relationship with OPEC was strained at the meeting, Prof David-West said, "no relationship is cordial all the time." The minister declined comments on reports that Nigeria was threatened with expulsion at the Geneva meeting but told newsmen that he had a special message from OPEC to the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

On the proposed visit of the OPEC auditing firm, Klynveld Kraayenheff [as received], to Nigeria, Prof David-West said that it was up to the firm to indicate when it would arrive in Nigeria, adding that "we have invited them to come and check our records." The minister commended the firm for doing a "splendid job" in processing the documents submitted by OPEC member countries. He said that Nigeria should "think seriously" about diversification in the oil industry because the "era of classical, conservative drilling and marketing of crude is fast coming to an end." "The earlier we forcefully go into diversification, the better, otherwise our economy will continue to be vulnerable," he added.

AL-ANBA' Interviews Oil Ministers

GF060526 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 May 85 pp 1, 29

[By *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Kamal Jaballah in Algiers]

[Text] The third Arab energy conference opened in Algiers yesterday under the patronage of President Colonel Chadli Bendjedid and attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and OPEC Secretary General 'Ali 'Atiqah. Chedli Klibi delivered a speech during the opening session and reviewed the issues which will be discussed by the conference that is being held under the slogan "Energy and Arab Cooperation." On this occasion, *AL-ANBA'* met with the Iraqi and Syrian oil ministers and asked about the issue of pumping Iraqi oil through Syria and the associated dispute.

The Syrian oil and mineral wealth minister, Ghazi al-Durubi, said that the issue of the Iraqi pipeline is a political question and an issue which was created as a result of differences between the two countries.

He said when Syria resorted to protecting itself from some elements that infiltrated into Syria and carried out some hostile practices, it was only natural to stop pumping Iraqi oil through Syrian territories to protect Syrian citizens from adverse acts. Although this issue is a political one, it also aims at protecting Syrian national security.

Commenting on the Syrian minister's view, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said that Syrian logic is incomprehensible and absurd because the pipeline cannot threaten national security. He said: It seems that there is a new formula to threaten national security which has not been discovered by the world yet. The Iraqi minister told *AL-ANBA'* that the issue is still before the OAPEC judicial committee. Iraq respects the decisions of the judiciary and has hopes for the resolution of this issue.

Answering *AL-ANBA'*s questions on whether the committee will make a decision on this and on other issues facing the current international oil market, Iraqi oil production, and attacks on tankers in the Gulf, Taqi said: Iraq will continue to hit oil tankers that approach Iranian ports in the Gulf because they are the main arteries that nourish the Iranian economy which in turn purchases war material.

Answering a question about OPEC's situation, particularly after the meeting of the monitoring organ held under the chairmanship of Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in Geneva, Taqi said that the international oil market is still suffering from fluctuations and improvement is expected during the next months. He said: The production levels of member countries are near the fixed quotas despite the problem of discounts on the prices to cover the positions of some countries, particularly Iran. Such positions effect the international oil market. Taqi said: Iraq's production currently amounts to 1.2 million barrels per day or the level agreed by OPEC. When Iraq completes its new pipeline to transfer crude oil, it will increase its production. He said that Iraq is currently restricted to one export pipeline, which is the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline.

The Iraqi minister denied that there are any Iraqi agreements with Egypt to distribute Iraqi oil through Egyptian (Somit) pipelines and said that such issues have not been discussed.

Iraqi Minister Addresses Conference

JN061641 Baghdad INA in English 1605 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, May 6, (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi was quoted by OPECNA as calling Arab world to institute urgent measures to rationalize consumption and step up the efforts to discover new and renewable energy sources to cope with increases in energy consumption in the region. Addressing the 3rd Arab energy conference here today he said that Iraq's oil reserves rose to 65 billion barrels, as a result of vast exploration activities. According to Mr al-'Uraybi, semi-proven reserves were estimated to be around 40 billion barrels, while probable reserves were not expected to be less than 40 billion barrels by the year 2000. He said that the total amount of reserves in the next 50 years was hence projected to reach 145 billion barrels, adding that present gas reserves were estimated at 1,000 billion cu.m.

He said that Iraq's refinery capacity recorded a dramatic increase from 115,700 b/d in 1970 to 305,000 in 1980, or about 264 per cent.

The minister also gave a detailed account of the efforts to increase the use of renewable energy resources, including solar

and nuclear power. He called for effective and economical use of energy for Arab economic development and stressed the need for transfer of technology from the developed countries to developing nations.

The Iraqi minister said Arab oil producing countries could play their role most effectively within the framework of OPEC.

Sulayman al-'Umani, speaking on behalf of Kuwait, advocated the adoption of a coordinated policy by oil producing Arab countries to penetrate the international market.

GCC Labor, Social Ministers Hold Meeting

Meeting Begins

GF061056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Riyadh, 6 May (SPA) — GCC labor and social affairs ministers began their third meeting at the GCC General Secretariat this morning.

Kuwaiti Social Affairs and Labor Minister Khalid al-Jumay'an delivered a speech, in which he expressed pleasure at the convening of the third meeting of the GCC labor and social affairs ministers and expressed the hope that God will help all in their work for the good of the region's people and in reaching the resolutions and recommendations that satisfy the aspirations of the GCC states.

The Kuwaiti minister said that the agenda of the third meeting includes a program full of important matters that represent a good framework for the march of cooperation and prosperity, such as expatriate manpower and the need to curtail it due to the danger part of this manpower poses to the security, social, and economic fields in the GCC states; and the need to develop national human resources by all scientific and practical means in order to create national replacements.

The meeting also will devote more consideration to the present labor laws for the purpose of unifying these laws at the appropriate time, taking into account the economic and social conditions in each country.

Concluding his speech, he appreciated the efforts exerted by the GCC General Secretariat in preparing for the third meeting and in making the necessary studies for it. He also thanked the under secretaries of the GCC labor ministries for their efforts in preparing all the studies assigned to them in the form of proposals and recommendations, and in facilitating appropriate decision-making on them.

The Kuwaiti minister expressed his regards and gratitude to the Kingdom, represented by the king, and the government and the people for the good patronage and hospitality accorded to them which had greatly impressed the participants in the meeting.

First Session Ends

GF061100 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Riyadh, 6 May (SPA) — The GCC labor and social affairs ministers concluded at noon today the first session of their third meeting which began earlier today.

Following the session Kuwaiti Labor and Social Affairs Minister Khalid al-Jumay'an told SPA that the results of today's meeting of the GCC labor and social affairs ministers were good and that the brothers agreed to a number of points and left others for further studies. He said that some issues were also left for coming meetings of the ministers.

Al-Jumay'an stressed the need for equality in the manpower sectors in the GCC states in all rights and responsibilities. He said that this proposal was forwarded to the GCC General Secretariat so that it can present it to the GCC foreign ministers in their forthcoming meeting.

Saudi Minister Describes Session

GF062020 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Riyadh, 6 May (SPA) — The GCC labor and social affairs ministers held their final session at the GCC Secretariat in Riyadh this evening.

After the session, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Fayiz said that during their meetings, the GCC labor and social affairs ministers adopted a number of decisions in the labor and social field. He expressed the hope that these resolutions will be a beginning for the march of the GCC countries. The ministers also discussed the working papers submitted by the GCC countries. He said the meetings were conducted in an amicable atmosphere which embodies the spirit of the same family. He noted that all the decisions and recommendations of the GCC labor and social affairs ministries under secretaries have been approved.

KUWAIT

Amir Appoints New Justice Minister 6 May

LD061302 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 6 (KUNA) — An amiri decree issued Monday on accepting the resignation of Justice, Legal and Administrative Affairs Minister Salman al-Du'ayj al-Sabah. [sentence as received]

Another decree was also issued appointing the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Khalid Ahmad al-Jasir as justice, legal and administrative affairs minister, in addition to his post.

Jordan's King Husayn Conducts Official Visit

Arrives 6 May

LD061615 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — King Husayn of Jordan arrived here today on a 2-day official visit to Kuwait.

A Kuwaiti informed source said that the Jordanian monarch would hold talks with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, on the latest developments in the current Arab situation and bilateral relations between the two countries.

The Jordanian monarch is accompanied by an official delegation including Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, head of the Royal Court Hashimi Mattan al-Tasim and a number of senior Jordanian officials and a press delegation.

Talks With Amir

LD062029 Kuwait KUNA in English 1913 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 6 (KUNA) — Visiting Jordanian monarch King Husayn held formal talks monday evening with H.H. the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, it was officially announced.

The meeting, which took place at the official guesthouse Salam Palace, was also attended by Jordanian Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i and Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, a spokesman for the Amiri Diwan said.

The spokesman said the talks focussed mainly on developments in the Arab world and bilateral relatons, as well as issues of mutual concern.

Later, the two prime ministers held a separate meeting.

Departs 7 May

LD070945 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0911 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 May (KUNA) — The Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, left here today for Bahrain at the end of his 2-day visit to Kuwait, during which he held talks with the Kuwaiti amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad.

The Jordanian monarch and the Kuwaiti amir dealt essentially with the current developments on the Arab arena, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual interest.

USSR Envoy Denies 'Rift' With PLO's 'Arafat

LD061536 Kuwait KUNA in English 1228 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 6 (KUNA) — The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait Pogos S. Akopov said Monday his country's top global priority was to prevent the breakout of a nuclear war and urged all states of the world to sign the proposed Soviet treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

Commenting on regional wars in the Middle East, Akopov emphasized that Moscow has been calling for a halt of conflicts on the basis of just solutions.

Akopov was addressing a press conference jointly held by the socialist bloc ambassadors to Kuwait marking the 40th anniversary of the end of Second World War.

Akopov was flanked by the ambassadors of Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic and the charge d'affaires of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the ambassador noted that Moscow was coordinating its efforts with the Gulf states to help bring the bloody conflict to an end.

The GDR Ambassador Arne Seifert commented that regional wars all over the world, including the Middle East, are being ignited by "imperialist circles which reap colossal financial benefit from such wars." Those have realized "that it is much more profitable to destroy a city than to build one," the GDR ambassador added.

Shifting to the Palestinian question, Akopov reiterated Moscow's stance which advocates a just solution of the Palestinian question which would ensure the fulfilment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights including the foundation of an independent Palestinian state.

A just settlement would also put an end to the Israeli occupation of territories seized by Israel since 1967, he added.

Moscow, he said, is striving to ensure peace for Middle East countries "and any attempts to jeopardize this principled Soviet position would surely flop."

But the Soviet ambassador stressed that to attain durable peace in the region the Arab countries have to unite their efforts and positions — "a move without which they cannot defeat Israel."

Asked to comment on reports of a rift between Moscow and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Akopov said he had no knowledge of any differences between the two sides.

But he emphasized that Moscow recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, adding that "contacts between the Soviet leadership and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat are continuous."

He, however, declined to comment on 'Arafat's agreement with King Husayn of Jordan last February on joint approach towards a Middle East settlement. "I do not have official instructions" (to comment), he said.

Asked about the possibility of the Soviet Union establishing diplomatic relations with Gulf countries other than Kuwait, Akopov said Moscow was ready for such a move "because it is unnatural in our modern world not to have diplomatic relations among states."

But he noted that Moscow maintains diplomatic contacts with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, though diplomatic missions are not exchanged between Moscow and these respective states.

Responding to another question, the ambassador lauded the peace efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement, saying "it has a significant role in stabilizing the global situation."

Minister Views National Population, Expatriates

GF061726 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 5 May 85 p 1

[Text] Nasir 'Abdallah al-Rudwan, deputy of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, has received an answer from Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi, minister of public health and planning on a question asked by Al-Rudwan last month. The question dealt with future and security plans and measures taken by the government to adjust the proportion of the Kuwaiti population according to the total population in Kuwait; this is to comply with

the natural limits required by the security demands in particular and the development fields in general.

The answer of Minister al-'Awadi was that the percentage of Kuwaiti citizens compared with the total number of citizens is 3 percent. That is why the government has adopted some future policies for increasing the labor manpower and developing the national human resources. In addition it adopted a number of transient policies that will help to decrease the number of expatriates. Some policies are to maintain the current birth rate, get rid of excess labor manpower, decrease the percentage of subsidies for expatriates, and implement restrictions to control the private sector in general and brokers in particular on the use of locally available labor manpower.

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Discusses Oil Prices, World Market

GF070942 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May (QNA) — Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that Saudi Arabia will do all that it can to prevent further reductions in oil prices.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* published today, Yamani said he believes the situation in the oil market will not deteriorate any more. He said that Saudi Arabia does not need to carry out the role of the balancing producer at present.

Yamani said he expects there will be an increase in the demand for oil in the world oil market in the next few months. He ruled out the possibility that oil companies will once again hoard oil during the summer months.

Asked if OPEC considered taking disciplinary measures against non-OPEC producing countries that harmed the interests of OPEC member-countries, Yamani said: "We will not need to take such measures now because the situation is not worrying and therefore it is unlikely that we will take countermeasures."

Moroccan Foreign Minister Departs Jeddah 6 May

GF061046 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Moroccan Foreign Minister Dr Abdellatif Filali left Jeddah for his country this morning after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom, during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and held talks with a number of officials in the Kingdom.

He was seen off on departure by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Salim Sunbul, director of the protocol branch in the western region; and Dr Zayn al-Abidin el-Alaoui, Moroccan ambassador in the Kingdom.

UAE

President Marks Armed Forces Anniversary

GF061110 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 6 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, who is the supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, has urged the military men to intensify their efforts to maintain their good standards and reach the highest level of fighting capabilities through continuous training.

In a statement marking the ninth anniversary of the unification of UAE Armed Forces, to be published today by the defence magazine, *DIR' AL-WATAN* (shield of the nation), Shaykh Zayid called on the commissioned and non-commissioned officers as well as other ranks of the army, navy and air force to intensify their efforts to absorb modern and advanced fighting techniques to protect the nation and safeguard its achievements.

President Zayid hoped that further unification would be achieved at all levels.

He said: "This is an era for strong and large entities which leave no place for small or fragile ones. Therefore, unity is our destiny, there is no way from it because it harmonises the needs of the modern world."

He called upon the armed forces to set an example of ideal citizens serving the nation. He also urged them to close their ranks to achieve further progress in military sciences.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, in his statement, said that the decision to unify the armed forces was and still is the basis and power of strength for the present and future.

"It is an evident example of the people's determination to exploit the present in the service of the nation's interest and achievement of its stability and security," he said.

Shaykh Khalifah said: "On the anniversary of the unification of the armed forces, we reiterate our keeness to work to realise progress and development of the nation. Our armed forces will remain the shield that protects this nation. The UAE will always be proud of the achievements of its armed forces".

Shaykh Khalifah and the armed forces extended their warm and sincere greetings to the president.

Further on Indian Minister of State's Visit

Discusses Regional Issues

GF060800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May (WAKH) — Khurshid Alam Khan, Indian minister of state for external affairs, has said that his country's government will continue its good efforts to end the war

between Iraq and Iran after it had sensed flexibility in the Iranian position toward ending this war.

In an interview with the *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published in the UAE today, the Indian minister said that he briefed UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the results of his recent tour in both Baghdad and Tehran as assigned to him by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, whose country is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Alam Khan refused to elaborate on the points of flexibility he had observed in the Iranian position toward the war and only said that this flexibility was related to the issue of war. He said that he will continue his efforts on this basis and by combining India's efforts with those of the ICO and the United Nations.

The Indian minister referred to his country's relations with Pakistan and said that the Indian prime minister's statement that Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons does not mean that his country will respond to this matter in a similar manner. He said that his country will continue to call for developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and that it is looking forward to a resolution from the United Nations to make the Indian Ocean region a peace zone.

The Indian minister of state for external affairs affirmed his country's absolute support for the rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland. He said that India strongly supports the convening of an international conference to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the results of the meetings of the Indian-UAE joint committee, he said that he proposed to the officials in the UAE some joint investment and cooperation projects; he also said that he had received an encouraging response to the execution of these projects. The Indian minister did not give details about these projects, but said that his country has accumulated expertise in various fields and is ready to train UAE national cadres.

Meeting Minutes Signed

GF061052 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 May

[Text] The UAE and the Republic of India have stressed the necessity of developing and consolidating economic and trade relations between them for the good of the two friendly countries. This came in the minutes of the joint committee signed this morning at the Abu Dhabi Sheraton Hotel by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Khurshid Alam Khan, Indian minister of state for external affairs. The two sides affirmed the deepness of the historical relations between the UAE and India in all fields, especially in the cultural, educational, information, health, and labor fields.

Talks Described

GF061557 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1315 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 May (WAM) — An official source at the Foreign Ministry said that the meetings of the joint UAE-Indian committee, which concluded its work in Abu Dhabi yesterday, discussed a number of economic issues that strengthen cooperation between the two countries. The Indian delegation proposed the project of establishing a joint investment company between the two countries. The UAE delegation welcomed this idea and promised to have state officials study it after India supplies the rules and laws of investments in India and the guarantees that the Indian Government will give in this field.

The two sides affirmed the necessity of signing an economic cooperation agreement to strengthen cooperation with each other in economic, technical, and agricultural fields. They welcomed this idea and agreed to make preparations for this agreement in the future.

The two sides also agreed to increase trade exchanges and visits by economic and trade delegations between the two countries to consolidate this cooperation, as well as to hold trade exhibitions in the two countries. The Indian side proposed UAE participation in the international trade exhibition, which will be held in India during November.

The UAE asked India to open its doors to UAE products in Indian markets to increase trade exchange. The UAE delegation promised to supply the Indian side with a list of these products in addition to petroleum and chemical fertilizers. The Indian side welcomed this proposal.

The Indian side also expressed satisfaction with the course of the agreement to export Indian rice to the UAE, which was signed recently with the Abu Dhabi municipality. In accordance with the agreement India has exported 10,000 tons of rice. The Indian delegation expressed the readiness of its government to supply the UAE markets with greater amounts of rice in accordance with long-term contracts, in addition to a number of other food products. The UAE delegation promised to study this subject.

The two sides also expressed satisfaction with the progress made between the two countries in the field of telecommunications. The Indian side expressed satisfaction for direct telephone communications between the two countries established last year and for the progress achieved by the sea cable project between the two countries.

The committee also affirmed the significance of the historical relations between the UAE and India in the cultural field, and expressed its satisfaction with the work in cultural exchange programs between the two countries. The committee reviewed the cultural exchange programs for 1985-1987, which were proposed by the Indian Government. A few alterations were made on a number of its terms in preparation for signing and for study by the concerned authorities in the state; this is in order to contribute to the deepening of cultural relations between the two countries.

The committee also affirmed the strengthening of cooperation in the information field between the two countries in order to develop this cooperation and transmit a clear picture on the development fields in the two countries.

The two sides also affirmed the development of bilateral relations between them in health cooperation, particularly medicine, pharmacy, and medications, since India is in a position to export many varieties of medicines at competitive prices.

The India side invited the UAE Health Ministry to send a delegation to visit India to acquaint itself with the laboratories and medicine factories in India. The Indian side also welcomed the acceptance of UAE students to Indian universities, particularly in medical academies, and expressed a readiness to receive a number of UAE students to study in 10 prominent medical academies among the 100 medical academies in India.

The two sides agreed to hold the next meeting of the joint committee in India. The date will be set later.

Departs Dubayy

GF062016 Doha QNA in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khurshid Alam Khan, Indian minister of state for external affairs, left Dubayy for his country tonight after a 3-day visit to the UAE.

During his visit the Indian minister chaired his country's delegation at the meetings of the joint economic committee with the UAE, during which it was agreed to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

He also held talks with high-ranking UAE officials, which concentrated on the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the efforts made to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Heir Apparent Issues Decree Merging Three Banks

GF061454 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 5 May 85 p 13

[Text] WAM — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, issued a decree yesterday in his capacity as deputy ruler of the emirate, raising the capital of Khaleej Commercial Bank Ltd., and changing its name to Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.

According to the decree, No. 2 of 1985, the bank's authorised capital will be increased to Dh [dirham] 1.5 billion from Dh500 million, and the paid-up capital to Dh1.25 billion from Dh300 million.

Shares in the bank, the decree said, would be worth Dh100 each.

The change in the bank's name would be effective from July 1, 1985.

Another decree issued by Shaykh Khalifah yesterday named the board of directors of Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank. The decree says the board will take up the procedure for the merger of Emirates Commercial Bank, Khaleej Commercial Bank and Federal Commercial Bank to form the new (Abu Dhabi Commercial) Bank.

The members of the board of directors are: Shaykh Surur ibn Sultan al-Zahiri; 'Abdallah Muhammad al-Mas'ud; Rashid Muhammad al-Mazru'i; Ahmad Sa'id al-Badi; Fadil Sa'id al-Darmaki; Harib Mas'ud al-Darmaki; Khalifah Muhammad al-Shamsi; Humayd Darwish ibn Karam; and Sultan al-Suwaydi.

The new bank, according to the decree, will start functioning from July.

PDRY

Chairman Greets CSSR Leader on Victory Anniversary

GF070620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism, it is my pleasure, on behalf of myself, the people, the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau, and the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to send to you, to your people, your party, and your government, warm comradely congratulations on this occasion which is dear to all the people of the world.

The victory over fascism has represented a new historical page in the history of mankind written by the sacrifices and the blood of millions of strugglers in which your people have set a marvelous example of sacrifice together with efforts by other people, led by the friendly Soviet Union.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism has inspired our people and all the people who love freedom, progress, and peace to continue the struggle against all who call for all kinds of war, who are creating areas of tension in more than one place in the world, who stand as an obstacle to international detente to halt the arm race, and who deploy weapons of destruction which threaten the international peace and life of all humanity; foremost of these imperialist powers is the United States.

While congratulating you on this occasion, we express our appreciation for the level of relations linking our two parties and the people of our countries. We wish you health, happiness and more progress for your people. We hope that our relations between our countries will continue to develop.

Defense Minister Leaves for Moscow 6 May

GF061848 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, left Aden today leading a party and government delegation to Moscow to participate in the big celebrations of the friendly Soviet people that will be held in

the Soviet capital, Moscow, on the 40th anniversary of the victory against fascism.

In a statement to ANA upon his departure, the defense minister said: Our Yemeni people highly appreciate the sacrifices of the Soviet people and their great struggle under the leadership of their great Leninist party on various fronts and against the most powerful fascist forces in the world; through their close cooperation with the peoples of Europe and the factions of the revolutionary resistance they defeated fascism, and liberated the Soviet people and a number of European countries.

He affirmed that the correct peaceful policy adopted by the CPSU to safeguard international security and peace receives large support from all revolutionary forces and peace-loving people, pointing out that the Soviet Union stands firmly against the arms race and militarization of space. He also affirmed that this correct policy provided 40 years of security and peace in the universe.

In conclusion, the minister said: In the name of our party and people, we share with the friendly Soviet people those glorious celebrations which at the same time will give us the opportunity to meet with Comrade Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet defense minister, to congratulate him personally on the 40th anniversary and his election as a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

The minister was seen off at the airport by Brother Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of staff; a number of commanders of military units of the Armed Forces; and Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden.

Syrian Party Delegation Departs Aden 6 May

GF061442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, led by Brother Ghassan Rajab, member of the party Central Committee, left Aden for home today, following a visit to the PDRY lasting several days.

Foreign Minister Announces Israeli Delegation's Visit

NC061449 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 6 (AFP) — Foreign Minister Ismat 'Abd al-Majid announced today that a high-ranking Israeli delegation is to visit Cairo for what informed sources here said would be talks on a possible summit meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

'Abd al-Majid said that the delegation would discuss relations between the two countries, and added that the date of the visit was still to be decided.

Egypt has set a precondition for a summit between the two leaders: It wants Israel to agree to an international arbitration procedure over Tabah, a tiny enclave in the Gulf of Aqaba, which is occupied by Israeli and claimed by Cairo.

Meeting at 'Experts' Level

NC061531 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — According to Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt has received a proposal from the Israeli Government on a date for a meeting between Egypt and Israel at the level of experts. The meeting's participants will discuss bilateral issues, including the Tabah problem. He added that Egypt is now working on an appropriate date for the session, which is expected to take place in the next few days.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met today with Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, who will lead the Egyptian delegation to the meeting with Israel.

AL-AHRAM on Persecution of Muslims in Bulgaria

PM060835 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 1 May 85 p 7

[From the "Mere Opinion" column by Salah Muntasir: "The Muslims in Bulgaria"]

[Text] The crime of persecuting the Muslims in Bulgaria is continuing and has not stopped, but what seems to be unexpected, as His Eminence the Great Imam Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, the shaykh of Al-Azhar described it, is the "blackout" on publishing reports of this persecution even in Egyptian newspapers. What the great imam says in a letter I received from him regarding what I had previously published concerning this persecution is that, acting on the basis of his responsibility in this regard, he wrote to the ICO on this subject and that his message was published in some newspapers abroad but was ignored in the Egyptian newspapers.

His message said among other things that the Al-Azhar office received alarming news about the killing, destruction [of property], and persecution of Muslims in Bulgaria, news that is reluctantly being reported in some papers in the Arab and Muslim countries, as if the matter does not concern the peoples governments, and rulers of these countries. While the newspapers are filled with trifling reports and incidents, the Arab and Muslim media of various colors have maintained silence over these shameful acts and failed to report them to the Islamic peoples and the world. In the meantime Zionism and communism have joined hands in attacking the Muslim minorities one by one and eliminating them.

Continuing with his message, the Shaykh of Al-Azhar says that the liquidation of these minorities is a shame and a great crime befalling the Islamic world which is responsible for what is happening to the Muslims in Bulgaria now. The ICO is responsible for moving the Muslim peoples, governments, and rulers in order to stand against mass genocide of Muslims in Bulgaria and for exposing it. Where are human rights and the freedom of belief which both the East and West boast about? What is the Security Council doing? Indeed, what is the United Nations and its specialized bodies doing? The holy Al-Azhar calls upon the ICO to shoulder its responsibility by taking political action in the name of the Muslim peoples in order to protect the Muslims in Bulgaria from being killed and dispersed, from causing bereavement to their women and children, from corrupting their religion, and from forcing them to abandon Islam through torture, banishment and killing.

This was what the shaykh of Al-Azhar said in his message which, it is hoped, will reach the Arab governments and the Arab League in Tunis so that the Arab officials will hopefully adopt a unified decision to protect Islam.

I wonder: Is this difficult to do or have we become so weak?

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,826

JN061612 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 85

[Communique No 1,826 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With firm faith and determination, our brave Armed Forces are continuing their combat operations in all sectors against the forces of the tyrant Iranian clique, affirming that Iraq, God willing, will always remain victorious and the enemies of Iraq, the enemies of peace and justice, will remain defeated and humiliated.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to inflict the gravest losses on enemy forces and tighten control around its frustrated units, our Air Force raided enemy troop concentrations and equipment in the East Tigris sector, scoring destructive hits. Our planes returned safely to base after carrying out 49 comabt missions, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships have continued their daring attacks on enemy positions, equipment, and vehicles in the East Tigris and East Basra sectors, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. In their successful attacks, our helicopters destroyed five enemy boats, eight troop concentrations, one antiaircraft machinegun, and a number of enemy hideouts.

3. With high morale and unsurpassed sagacity, a group of our hero fighters stormed an enemy position in the northern sector. With their well known heroism, our fighters killed a number of enemy men, including a first lieutenant, and inflicted losses in equipment before returning safely to base.

4. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units in the East Tigris sector opened violent, effective fire on enemy forces and inflicted losses in men and equipment. Our units destroyed an observation tower, three infantry positions, one Dushka machinegun, one hardware stockpile, and one mortar, killing those manning it.

5. Our forward units pounded enemy observation posts, vehicles, and troop positions in the central sector, scoring effective hits and destroying two observation posts, one infantry position, and one hardware stockpile. They also destroyed one small vehicle and killed two enemy soldiers.

6. Our forward artillery formations opened concentrated fire on enemy positions east of Basra scoring direct, violent hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. Fires were created in several enemy positions.

7. One enemy infantry position and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

8. The forces of the tyrant clique shelled Al-Shihabi and Khurmal with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 May 1985

Posters Against Khomeyni Appear in Tehran

GF061331 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0830 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] According to reports received, from 27 to 29 April, more than 8,000 posters with slogans demanding death for Khomeyni, and long live peace and freedom, have been put up by the center of resistance named after martyrs Homafar Seyyed 'Ali Mohammad-Rukhsani, Mohammad Omidbakhsh Ameri, (Shokrollah), Khales Sahrifi, Amir Khavi Farakhani, Ahmad Reza Saberi, 'Ali Mehra'i, and Sherin Albandi, at buildings housing logistics centers, Air Force hangars in Tehran, central gendarmerie headquarters, the Hanef-Nezhad center and the headquarters of the land forces at Urumiyah. The resistance unit named after martyr Naser Semarasl on 28 April posted tens of posters with slogans death to Khomeyni at the helicopter factory compound, which is part of the Defense Ministry. The posters were welcomed by the personnel and workers at these military centers. The posters also caused a big scare among the regime mercenaries.

Transport Minister Returns From Foreign Tour

JN062005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) — Transport and Telecommunication Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi returned to Baghdad tonight after a 10-day visit to Morocco and Jordan. The minister said that during his Moroccan visit, he participated in the meetings of the Arab Organization for Space Telecommunications, which ended there on 1 May. He also said that during his visit to Jordan, he participated in the general assembly of the Iraqi-Jordanian land transporation company, which concluded its meeting there yesterday. He said that during its 2-day meetings, the assembly reviewed its 1984 activities and its 1985 plans.

King Husayn Leaves for Talks in Kuwait

JN061416 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Kuwait this afternoon on a working visit. He will hold talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah on the situation in the Arab region and relations between the two fraternal countries. His majesty was seen off by His Highness Prince Muhammad, King Husayn's personal representative; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; the Senate president; the speaker of the House of Representatives; his highness the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the deputy prime minister; the ministers; and a number of senior civilian and military officials. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as regent before His Majesty King Husayn and in the presence of the prime minister and the ministers during the king's absence from the homeland. His majesty is accompanied by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister, and Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

AL-DUSTUR Highlights King's Address to NAAA

JN060841 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 May 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Opportunity Which Will Not Be Repeated"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's address to the convention of the National Association of Arab Americans [NAAA] has renewed Jordan's sincere call for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, but also its sincere warning against missing such a good opportunity to achieve this peace which has long been awaited in this sensitive part of the world. The king affirmed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement reached on 11 February this year provided an unprecedented, historic opportunity to solve the Middle East dispute through negotiations based on principles contained in the UN Security Council resolutions, especially also since the Palestinians have openly and frankly agreed for the first time on the principle of exchanging land for peace.

Such an agreement, which is based on both Arab and international legitimacy, would be a significant contribution by the legitimate owners of the cause toward the reactivation of the peace process, if the other parties concerned also showed good will and the United States assumed its international responsibility in its capacity as a partner in the formulation of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and as a permanent member of the Council.

However, if the United States continued its old policies — those policies that lacked wisdom and foresight — this region, which is now at a crossroads marked by mixed feelings of radicalism and frustration, would miss this good opportunity forever.

The Arabs would then clearly conclude that struggle is the only means to wrest their rights so long as Israel insists on enforcing a fait accompli and the United States continues to turn a blind eye to such an aggressive policy.

Jordan, which strongly believes that the circumstances that brought about this opporunity will not continue forever, also beleives that just and lasting peace will have a better chance if the cherished negotiation process is held within a framework that has room for every state that has legitimate interests in this region, especially the five permanent member states of the Security Council, whose participation will add credibility to the international guarantees that will be required to implement any solution reached on this level. Therefore, Arab commitment to the peace provided by the UN Security Council resolutions and the Arab Fes summit resolutions will not last long unless Israel also offers a similar commitment to coexist in peace and to grant the Palestinian people their right to self-determination — a right that is stipulated in all international laws and endorsed by the basic principles of the United Nations.

King Husayn's address, which has clearly explained the present good opportunity for peace and also warned against missing this opportunity that has been made available for the first time in 18 years, is also a sincere call to all parties concerned to assume their full international responsibilities, otherwise it will not be too long before the Arabs and the Palestinians conclude that peace in our era can only be achieved through relentless struggle and that ultimately struggle is the only option.

Zayd al-Rifa'i Receives Iraqi Transport Minister

JN061015 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi, Iraqi minister of transport and communications, today in the presence of Minister of Transport Farhi 'Ubayd and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. During the meeting they discussed the current bilateral relations and ways to promote cooperation in the transport field in the interest of the two peoples in light of the directives of the Jordanian and the Iraqi leaderships.

Jordanian-PLO Group to Beijing; Al-Masri to USSR

JN070630 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education, and Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, will leave Amman today for Beijing to participate, within a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, in meetings with the PRC leaders. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will chair the Palestinian delegation.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri will leave Amman soon for Moscow within the framework of Jordanian efforts to serve the Palestine question and Arab issues. It is noteworthy that Moscow has welcomed in principle the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation's visit without setting either a date for, or the form of the visit. However, Washington and London refuse to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation that includes PLO representatives. Paris has not yet announced its stand.

Sudanese Delegation Continues Visit to Amman

JN060747 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
6 May 85 pp 1, 19

[Nizar al-Disi dispatch]

[Text] Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li, head of the Sudanese military delegation which arrived in Amman yesterday and member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has denied that TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab paid a secret visit to Egypt. In an exclusive statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, Al-Ja'li asserted that since the successful Sudanese uprising on 6 April, no secret contacts have been held with Egypt and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has not left the capital. He said that reports about receiving offers and proposals from Libya, the USSR, or any other side are absolutely groundless. News agencies quoted the Lebanese weekly magazine *AL-SHIRA'* as saying that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab visited Egypt last month.

Maj Gen al-Ja'li made it clear that the successful Sudanese uprising was not preceded by any overt or covert contacts with any side outside Sudan. What happened was that the Sudanese Armed Forces responded to the will of the Sudanese people, sided with them, and took over power. Therefore, we categorically deny any foreign claims on intervention from neighbors or any other side.

Answering a question on the promise made by the TMC to hand over power to civilians, Maj Gen al-Ja'li said that the charter of solidarity which was signed by all Sudanese organizations, parties, and unions stipulates that the 1-year transitional period will end on 26 April 1986. By this time, elections for the constituent assembly will have been completed. This assembly will form specialized committees to draw up the Sudanese constitution and conduct parliamentary elections in accordance with the new constitution. He asserted that the TMC will keep this promise made by TMC Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab in his speech on the opening of the first session of the Transitional Cabinet.

Maj Gen al-Ja'li pointed out that the bylaws for the legislative period are being drawn up and are subject to approval by the TMC. These bylaws explain the terms, characteristics, and permits in accordance with which the Sudanese parties will lay down and present their working programs in the elections on the basis of guaranteeing the liberties of all Sudanese citizens. The current leadership does not object to any party. However, Sudanese public opinion can isolate whom they want and can prevent any supporter of the defunct regime from forming a party.

Answering a question on smuggling the Falashas from Sudan to the Zionist entity, Al-Ja'li said that the investigation into this issue, which angered the Sudanese people before the Arab people, continues. He said that he does not want to anticipate events. He asserted that this issue is of great concern to the Sudanese people and leadership. Justice will take its course and reach all those who were involved in this issue and in corruption even if it is Ja'far Numayri himself. He noted that when the investigation is completed, and if the Sudanese people find that it is necessary to ask Egypt to extradite Numayri to Sudan, this desire should be fulfilled and the TMC and the government will work toward this end.

Military Delegation Departs

JN060923 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
6 Amy 85

[Text] Amman — The Sudanese military delegation led by Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li left Amman this morning after a 2-day visit to Jordan, During the visit the delegation conveyed a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, on recent developments in Sudan. The message expresses the appreciation of the fraternal Sudanese people and the Military Council for His Majesty King Husayn's support for Sudanese people's free will. The delegation met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief, General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir. The delegation was seen off at Amman airport by Raja'i al-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court; Major General Taysir Za'rur, assistant chief of staff for planning, organizing, and electronic war; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Sudanese charge d'affaires in Amman.

JORDAN TIMES on 'Amazingly Stupid' U.S. Policy

JN070740 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
7 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Hard Choices Lie Ahead"]

[Text] American policy on the Middle East is amazingly stupid at best and totally dangerous at worst. Deep down, the U.S. President and his top advisers would like to achieve some sort of a pax-Americana solution to the Palestinian problem; yet, all that the adminsitration is able to show for it is dumbness and lack of style. If it is not dumbness and stupidity, the reason for the negative American inaction in the area must be one or a combination of a few things.

To say that the Americans are totally insensitive to the problems of the area is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. If and whenever Israel is involved in a crisis, the U.S. cannot afford not to be there to help. The Israeli lobby in Washington always ensures that Israel and its problems get a fair hearing in the White House, government departments, the press and Congress. So it is not a quesiton of the U.S. choosing to ignore the problems of the area, including darling Israel, it is rather a choice of not wanting to hear Arab and international pleas against the Jewish state that the U.S. is thrusting upon us and itself.

This American attitude is indelibly identifiable with the concept of total prejudice against the Arabs in U.S. Government circles, the press and Congress. If this is the case, and no doubt there is some truth to it, then the negative American inaction in the area is all too easily understood and explained. Tune in to Radio Damascus or Tripoli in Libya, and you will hear the rest of this story again and again.

But if the Americans are truly too preoccupied with "Star Wars," Nicaragua and abortion to act in any meaningful way on the Middle East, then the story becomes something else. We doubt that the low priority scenario is completely valid, however, as the real reason for Washington's negative attitudes lies in all of the

above factors together and added to them the well known number of Arab divisions, Israeli recalcitrance, etc.

How to improve the dull picture? Is there anything that we can do? What are the chances? Are all questions that have to be asked and worked on. There is not much time for this since we have wasted a lot of it already and have not changed anything. But whatever is left has to be used while no other option to liberate the land should be left unturned. Some hard choices do lie ahead, and we would do better to start thinking about them urgently and immediately.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Military Council Meeting

NC061426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the Military Council meeting at 1300 today. The session was also attended by the Army commander, General Michel 'Awn; the chief of staff, Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham; the Council secretary general, Brigadier General Nabil Quraytim; Brigadier General Edgar Ma'luf; Brigadier General Salah Abu Jamrah; and Colonel Lutfi Jabir. Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran was unable to attend due to the closure of the crossing points.

We have learned that the meeting was devoted to an assessment of the military's status and role. The session also provided an opportunity to discuss recent military developments and the Army's overall condition.

The conferees noted with satisfaction the unity of the Army Command in the face of difficult circumstances. They praised the Army's role in support of national unity. They agreed on the need not to involve the military in factional disputes and to keep it far from anything that would affect its mission.

The meeting's participants stressed the need to prepare the Army to do its duty throughout Lebanon, particularly in those areas to be evacuated by Israel. They discussed problems facing Army personnel in the south, north, and in the Al-Biqa'. Despite its limited capabilities, the Army is fulfilling all its functions in defending the homeland and filling every vaccuum. The conferees emphasized the need for harmony, which will allow the Army to play its part and help the state expand its authority and sovereignty.

Iran's Karrubi Meets With Sunni Mufti

LD051733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, supervisor of the Martyrs' Foundation, who is in Lebanon at the head of a delegation visited liberated areas in south Lebanon this morning. The Central News Unit reports from Beirut that yesterday afternoon Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi met with the families of Lebanese martyrs at the Al-Rasul al-'Adham Mosque in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

At another meeting with Lebanese ulema and Muslims, at which he reviewed the Lebanese Muslims' situation, he stressed the need for protecting the achievements of the Muslims' struggles in south Lebanon.

According to this report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi met last night with Shaykh Hassan Khalid, mufti of Lebanese Sunnis in ('Armun), on the hills south of Beirut, and discussed the political, economic, and social issues relating to the Lebanese Muslims.

During the meeting the two sides condemned attempts to create a rift among Muslims and stressed the need for unity and support for the Islamic resistance movement to raise the level of the struggles of the Muslims and the oppressed.

Birri on Situation in South, Iqlim al-Kharrub

NC061731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, met this afternoon with a delegation from the higher committee in support of the steadfastness of the Jba' inhabitants. The delegation briefed Minister Birri on the area's difficult situation, resulting from the continuing violent shelling of the area, and on the plot to displace the inhabitants of Jba' and Iqlim al-Tuffah. The delegation urged Minister Birri to put an end to this plot. The delegation said that well over 5,000 have been displaced.

Minister Birri had the following to say:

The plot repeats itself once again. The faithful citizens are once again paying the taxes of the plotters — the Lebanese Forces and Israel's agent. They should have taken the lesson of the mountain to heart. They shouldn't have tried again in Iqlim al-Kharrub and in the areas east of Sidon. They were appalled when they found out that the Amal movement is harboring inhabitants of various sects in Al-Nabatiyah, Tyre, and Maghdushi. They were terrified when Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri submitted a plan for solving the security situation and ending the Lebanese war. They were even more terrified when the implementation of this plan began and the displaced people started to return to their villages and areas.

They committed another crime in an area, which until yesterday, when they set their barbaric feet on it, had been an example of coexistence. This area is Iqlim al-Tuffah. Why were they shelling Jba' all day yesterday? Why have they forced well over 5,000 persons to leave their homes in Jba'? Jba' neighbors Jazzin. Therefore, their actions have only one aim: to make the Jba' inhabitants retaliate and attack Jazzin. In this way the incidents of the mountain and Iqlim al-Kharrub would be repeated.

Minister Birri asks: When are they going to stop their plotting against the Christians? When will the militia leaders stop being a toy in the hands of the Israelis? Despite the tragedy that has befallen our kinfolk in Jba' — and we are unaware of the fate of thousands, and although our kinfolk have no ambassador in Washington to scream about the violation of the Christian man in Lebanon — we are fully confident that our people in the south will not react in any way that may be used to separate and evict the inhabitants — with the sole objective to resettle them on the border strip.

Al-Murabitun Leader Issues 'Decisions' on Events

JN061931 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, has issued the following decisions:

1. Ending the organizational work in its present formula, which has been in effect since the Israeli invasion of Beirut.

2. Freezing the current structure of the Al-Murabitun forces in order to devote attention to the tasks of political and religious convictions and ideologies.

3. Forming an emergency provisional committee to face the results of the 16-17 March West Beirut events.

4. Forming a committee of assistants to the chairman of the Command Council that will devote itself to drafting a comprehensive political report on the current stage as a prelude to calling for the movement's general congress.

5. Continuing the current emergency phase until the chairman and the committee complete the political report and call for the general congress.

These decisions mean that the Al-Murabitun movement has moved to a new stage in dealing with events that are still rife in West Beirut.

New Group Pledges To Regain Christian Rights

NC060811 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 4 May 85 p 5

[Text] A Lebanese man has contacted the Press News Agency and read the following statement:

A joint meeting was held in Cyprus on 1 May 1985. It was attended by representatives of "The Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners," "The Armenian Liberation Army," "The Secret Irish Army," and "The Cedar Revolutionaries Organization." At the meeting the conferees agreed to cooperate and to carry out joint operations aimed at regaining the rights of Lebanese Christians throughout Lebanon. This will be accomplished through specific operations undertaken against foreign forces, particularly against any official who is proven to have participated in massacres and evictions, under the name of the "Temple Revolutionaries Organization" [munazzamat thuwwar al-haykal]. We will be patient, but we will not forget. In an unprecedented step, we announce that we are ready to protect His Holiness Pope Paul should he decide to visit Lebanon before the revolution breaks out.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut

VOL on Clashes

NC061746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] For the second consecutive day the traditional lines and the East Beirut residential areas, some of them close to these lines and others further away, experienced a wave of violence that left human and material losses difficult to estimate due to continuing shelling and sniper fire. Shelling and sniper fire concentrated this afternoon on the port area and reached Al-Hadath, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Al-Yasu'iyah, Al-Tabaris, Al-Ashrafiyah, Karm al-Zaytun, where a woman was killed, and Jisr al-Basha. The indiscriminate shelling of the residential areas was accompanied by concentrated shelling of military positions in Beirut and in areas along the line from the markets to Galerie Sim'an.

The security authorities, which have often called on citizens to take precautions and to take to the shelters, have detected an observer at the Hilton Hotel and another at the Holiday Inn, who were directing by radio the shelling of ships anchored at Beirut Port in an obvious attempt to prevent these ships from unloading their cargo. The residential areas continue to be subjected to shelling. Since 1830, the areas of Al-Tayyunah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and Furn al-Shubbak are the targets of artillery and rocket fire. Since 1900 violent clashes are taking place on the Sodeco, Al-Ba:jawi, Primo, Ra's al-Nab', Al-Tayyunah, and Shatila lines.

'Fierce Fighting' Detailed

NC061727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A security source has just reported that the areas of Burj Abu Haydar, Al-Musaytibah, Barbur, Al-Barbir, Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Al-Ashrafiyah, Sinn al-Fil, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Hursh Thabit, and Olivetti are still being subjected to violent artillery fire. The Al-Barbir Hospital received artillery fire a short while ago. Meanwhile, the combat lines in the capital and the southern suburb continue to be the scene of fierce fighting. All sorts of heavy and light weapons are being used. Citizens are asked to take the most stringent precautions and to remain indoors.

Security Forces Under Attack

NC061846 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Despite the fact that a cease-fire was scheduled to take effect at 2000, artillery fire became extremely violent this evening. The gunmen have not yet honored the cease-fire. According to a security source, a company from the internal security forces in Jisr Beirut has been receiving fierce shellfire since 2015. Moreover, the internal security unit in Al-Ashrafiyah is now receiving the same sort of fire. One woman has been killed. The source added that the Al-Bastah internal security unit has been the target of fierce shelling since 1900. Al-Nahr's internal security unit was subjected to artillery fire at 2040. A source on the Security Committee reported a short while ago that the committee's positions at the racetrack have been receiving rocket and artillery fire since 2045. The committee is now engaged in intensive efforts with the various parties to reach a cease-fire agreement. Meanwhile, the Al-Barbir-Museum line is currently the scene of fierce fighting in which light and heavy weapons are being used. Other clashes are raging along the Sodeco-Primo combat line.

Cease-fire Reached; Battalion Attacked

NC061952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A military source made the following statement this evening:

In the wake of the cease-fire agreement reached among all parties at 1845 today, a battalion stationed in Ra's al-Nab' was the target of a surprise attack. Members of the battalion were forced to return the fire of the attacking gunmen and to repel the assault. Twelve soldiers were wounded as a result.

'Violent Clashes' Continue

NC061941 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] The government's Army and Phalangist forces continue to heavily shell the areas in national Beirut and its southern suburb, especially the areas of Burj Abu Haydar, Al-Musaytibah, Barbur, Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Carlton, Al-Ramlah al-Bayda, Al-Bastah al-Tahta, Al-Basta al-Fawqa, Cola, 'A'ishah Bakkar, Al-Awza'i, the airport, and Al-Mazra'ah. The Al-Barbir hospital has been hit by a number of heavy-caliber artillery shells. Meanwhile, at the lines of the Museum, the Military Court, the Racetrack, Primo, Al-Barjawi, Sodeco, Ra's al-Nab', Shatila, Al-Tayyunah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Mar Mikha'il, Sfayr, Hayy al-Amirikan, and Al-Mu'allim violent clashes are taking place with various types of weapons, following the frustration of several attempts by the government's Army and Phalangist forces to advance on these lines.

The emplacements of the evil artillery are located in Rumiyah, Al-Mukallis, Al-Mansuriyah, Al-Hadath, B'abda, and other areas. The national forces' artillery is returning fire to silence the sources of fire. As a result of the criminal shelling, two persons have been killed and scores of others have sustained various injuries.

Kurds Participate in Fighting

NC070723 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] For the fourth successive day Beirut has awakened to the sound of explosions along various combat lines. This follows a crazy day and night during which shells hit innocent people and destroyed various areas. The shelling of residential areas was initiated by gunmen, reinforced by tanks and vehicles, in the western part of Beirut from positions facing those occupied by the Lebanese Army. The gunmen soon directed machinegun fire at Army positions and eastern residential areas. They later escalated attacks through the use of flat-trajectory and mortar fire. In light of these provocations, the Lebanese Army was forced to defend its military positions, using weapons appropriate to counter the gunmen's fire.

A rocket launcher in the Bhamdun area shelled Al-Hadath at approximately 2200 last night. The shelling, which escalated to an average of 10 shells per minute, was targeted at the port, the outskirts of al-Ashrafiyah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Al-Hadath, Al-Dubbiyah, Al-Bawshiriyah, Sinn al-Fil, al-Sabtiyah, and northward up to Bayt Miri, Rumyah, and Al-Qurnah al-Hamra'.

The security departments have reported that approximately 2,500 artillery and rocket shells were fired at the eastern areas. Incendiary shells were also launched which set fire to some buildings. Numerous cease-fire agreements were ignored. At times even communication channels between members of the Security Arrangements Committee, who usually were able to maintain normal contact, were disrupted as they announced cease-fire agreements. The clashes moved into a new dimension at 2200 last night when artillery and rocket launchers on the mountain were used to help the gunmen, who had failed in their attempts to penetrate Lebanese Army positions on a number of combat lines. Approximately 2,000 Kurds took part in the fighting. These Kurds previously had participated in eliminating Al-Murabitun. In light of this continuous shelling, fire was returned and artillery emplacements and rocket launchers installed in the residential quarters of the western area.

Security reports have indicated that Palestinians shelled Amir Bashir and Fakhr al-Din Barracks last night in an overt attempt to involve the 6th Brigade in clashes and to further aggravate the situation. French soldiers were forced to withdraw from the Central Security Committee Headquarters at the racetrack after shelling against this area intensified. As of this hour, it is still difficult to pin point the number of casualties because of the continuous shelling. However, it was reported that five people were killed and a number wounded in the eastern areas. Twelve members of the Lebanese Army also were wounded. In view of the continuing indiscriminate shelling, and in order to safeguard the lives of students and teachers, schools will be closed in the eastern area today.

'Sporadic Clashes' Continue

NC070619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] According to the latest security reports, sporadic clashes along Beirut's combat lines, from the museum up to the old commerical markets, Ra's al-Nab', Primo, Sodeco, and Al-Barjawi, became violent at 0800 this morning. Shells are also falling in the areas adjacent to the contact lines. The Dahr al-Wahsh in 'Alayh received fire at 0100. A ceasefire agreement was reached at 0230, but the fighting continued until 0300. It has not been possible to determine either casualties or material damage in view of the violent bombardment. However, losses are expected to be large. Houses have been destroyed and the indiscriminate shelling has left many people dead or wounded. The casualties have been taken to Beirut hospitals.

Resistance Fighters Attack IDF Position in South

NC061801 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] In the south, the Martyr Shaykh Raghib Harb unit has carried out a daring operation against a position held by Israeli Forces and agent Lahd militias in (Al-Damriyah). The unit used machineguns and 107mm rockets in their attack. Some men at the position were killed or wounded. Soon afterward, the Israeli forces cordoned off the area. Helicopters were seen hovering over the scene of operation to airlift casualties.

Sudanese Delegation Arrives in Damascus 6 May

Al-Ja'li Leads Delegation

JN060930 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0915 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Sudanese military delegation led by Major General Ibrahim al-Ja'li, member of the Sudanese Military Council, arrived in Damascus today on a visit to the country to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

Arrival Statement

JN061152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] A Sudanese military delegation led by Major General Ibrahim al-Ja'li, member of the Sudanese Military Council, arrived in Damascus this morning.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim, member of the Sudanese Military Council and member of the delegation, said: Following the popular uprising in Sudan it was essential to contact the Arab brothers in order to explain what has taken place in our country, to break the cordon imposed by the defunct regime, to emphaize the need to achieve Arab solidarity, to firmly support the Palestinian Arab people's struggle, and to exchange viewpoints with the Syrian brothers on issues of common concern. He added that the Sudanese delegation is carrying a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, briefly explaining what has taken place in Sudan.

Maj Gen 'Abd al-'Azim concluded his statement by stressing that the Sudanese popular uprising was an expression of the Sudanese people's will to get rid of the defunct regime and that Sudan opens its heart to all the Arab brothers and seeks to establish real fraternal relations with the brothers in Syria.

Al-Shar' Receives Delegation

JN061630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received at noon today Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li and Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah, members of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] in fraternal Sudan. The meeting was attended by Wahib Fadil, minister for presidential affairs; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab homeland department.

During the meeting, Al-Shar' affirmed Syria's support and backing under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad for the uprising of the fraternal Sudanese people and their valiant Armed Forces that overthrew the agent Numayri regime which isolated Sudan from its Arab nation and deviated it from the aspirations of the fraternal Sudanese people in confronting imperialism and Zionism.

Maj Gen al-Ja'li affirmed the Sudanese people's pride in the support and backing Syria provided. He focused on the determination of the TMC chairman and members and the Sudanese Government to bolster fraternal relations with Syria. The Sudanese delegation explained the situation that the Numayri regime caused in Sudan and affirmed the TMC's determination to respond to the Sudanese people's aspirations in order to restore their vanguard role side by side with their struggler brethren against the Zionist enemy.

TISHRIN Predicts Failure of Shultz Mideast Tour

JN060828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 6 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Mirage of U.S. Peace," *TISHRIN* says: After a few days, to be precise on 12 May, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will begin his awaited visit to Egypt and Israel to explore the horizons of expediting the peace process in the region. We will not discuss the reasons for this visit because U.S. officials have volunteered to explain and analyze these reasons after the United States began to play the game of peace openly and after the capitulationist faces have been unmasked. We also do not intend to talk again about the new, but old, schemes that U.S. officials and envoys carry in an attempt to market them in the Middle East, but we want to refer to the real dangers carried by the winds of the West that are blowing from the United States — winds which Secretary Shultz will carry with him to the region during this visit.

All that can be explored of this visit's planned aims lies in the statements and moves of the U.S. officials, the pro-U.S. Arabs, and the Camp David original heroes who are at the disposal of the United States. They affirm that he will come to reassure the pro-U.S. Arabs, the U.S. reserves in the region, and the chorus running behind the mirage of U.S. promises that his administration will protect anyone who holds direct negotiations with Israel and signs a capitulatory peace with it. He will come to convince them of the safety of their heads and seats if they fearlessly accept the U.S.-Israeli peace.

It seems that he will come to erase the picture of Al-Sadat falling from the reviewing stand, Numayri while returning from Washington to Khartoum, and the Shah, who carried his suitcases and settled in Cairo. He will promise the rulers protection from the masses' wrath while knowing full well that neither he nor his administration can protect any regime or ruler from the people's fury.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: We do not think Shultz will be successful in his task this time. Just as he himself failed to impose the 17 May agreement, he will fail in providing protection for rulers whose thrones have begun to decline and whose suns began to wither away.

AL-THAWRAH Calls on Palestinians To Topple 'Arafat

JN040609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 4 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] In today's editorial under the headline "When 'Arafat Further Pursues Course of Capitulation," *AL-THAWRAH* says:

Day after day, 'Arafat further pursues the course of capitulation and treason, and provides proof after proof that he is indeed taking part in the implementation of the biggest and most serious imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot aimed at liquidating the entire Palestine question, relinquishing the Palestinian Arab people's rights, canceling their history of continuous struggle, and disavowing the hundreds of martyrs who fell in defense of Palestine's land and Arabism.

Here is 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, one of 'Arafat's aides, clearly admitting that 'Arafat has completely abandoned the PLO's basic objectives, and that he is pursuing a course which will definitely lead to recognizing Israel and holding direct talks with it. 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya told the U.S. paper *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* the day before yesterday that 'Arafat has abandoned some of the PLO's basic objectives in the interest of what he termed peace talks with Israel.

Al-Yahya's statement needs no further comment, because it provides cogent proof that 'Arafat and his clique have finally abandoned armed struggel and fallen into the lap of the imperialist- Zionist plan. 'Arafat has turned into a tool for the reactionary forces in the region to implement this plan and liquidate the Palestine question. Now that his cards have been revealed and his capitulationist role has been exposed, 'Arafat will not be in a position to continue the game of deception, even if he issues daily statements claiming that he has retreated from the Amman agreement and Mubarak's initiative. 'Arafat's tricks and lies can no longer deceive anyone.

Therefore, the Palestinian people and their national, progressive forces will intensify the struggle at this stage in order to topple 'Arafat and his deviationist line. The Palestinian Arab people will be able to achieve this objective through their wide support for the Palestine National Salvation Front because the struggle program proposed by the front constitutes a strong guarantee for reunifying the PLO on a national basis, a basis that is hostile to imperialism and Zionism and one that will protect the Palestine question from the liquidation plots to which it is exposed.The program will open new struggle vistas for the Palestinian Arab people that will enable the Palestinians to topple the course of capitulation and its tools and continue the course of armed struggle to liberate the land and regain their rights.

The positive results achieved by the Lebanese national resistance have proven that the course of struggle and sacrifice and of confrontation with the Zionist occupiers is the course that will lead to the liberation of the land and the restoration of rights, and that the course of capitulation, the Camp David course, pursued by 'Arafat and his clique is a dead end. Those who pursue this course will fall in the swamp of treason, and will be severely and harshly punished by the Arab masses.

Rabin Views Reagan's Bitburg Cemetery Visit
TA061130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The defense minister said that the enlightened human race and the Jewish people will never forgive President Reagan for drawing a comparison between the murderers and their victims in the holocaust. He said that the U.S. President made a mistake in going to Bitburg, and called this a grave deed.

The defense minister was speaking at the opening ceremony of the world conference marking the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. Rabin called on the whole world and the Jewish people to again remember everything, and said that this is especially necessary now, more than ever before, in light of the U.S. President's act. He was speaking at Yad Vashem in the course of a ceremony unveiling the memorial to struggle and heroism attended by 3,000 representatives of Jewish organizations and anti-Nazi fighters from all over the world.

Sharon Criticizes Labor Reaction to Bitburg Visit
TA060528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that if Menahem Begin were prime minister now, Israel would not be stuttering [megamgemet] over the U.S. President's visit to Bitburg. He blamed the Labor Party for not knowing how to stand up to the non-Jews, as he phrased it. Our correspondent Yaffa Glick reports that Sharon was speaking at a Histadrut election rally in Kefar Sava.

Shamir Discusses Relations With Africa, Egypt
TA061547 Tel Aviv in Hebrew 1455 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 6 May (ITIM) — Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that other African countries are likely to restore diplomatic relations with Israel just as Zaire did;Zaire was the first African country to renew relations with Israel after they were severed in 1973.

Minister Shamir made these remarks in a meeting with correspondents while touring Civilian Aviation Authority installations at Ben-Gurion Airport. He noted the importance of Zairian President Mobutu's upcoming visit next Sunday, saying it will facilitate a discussion of the common interests shared by Israel and Zaire. The foreign minister said he believes other African leaders will visit Israel.

Asked whether an agreement could be reached with the Lebanese Amal organization, the foreign minister replied that theoretically such an agreement could be attained. As far as Israel is concerned, it is always prepared to make such an agreement but this is up to the elements in the field which should also be willing and interested in it. Mr Shamir added that Israel would be pleased to attain accords that would bring peace along its borders. Asked what could hinder the IDF's pullout from Lebanon, the vice prime minister said he would not speculate on the IDF'a moves in this or any other event, and said that the IDF would proceed according to the security situation.

As for the allegations about Minister Weizman in Leon Charney's book, the foreign minister said the issue should be investigated by the pertinent circles which will have to determine whether the remarks attributed to Mr Charney that Weizman had revealed the content of the deliberations of the Israeli delegation and its decisions to U.S. President Carter are true. "The entire affair must be probed by the pertinent authorities," The vice prime minister said.

As for the Israeli Government's reaction to U.S. President Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery where 49 SS men are buried, the foreign minister said he is a member of the government and is consequently responsible for its actions. "A tragic error was committed by a friend," he said, adding that "it is a question of judgment, and the government has said whatever it was supposed to say."

Regarding relations with Egypt, Minister Shamir said the Israeli team would conduct a dialogue with the Egyptian team over all the disputed points and that Israel wants to reach an agreement and improve relations with Egypt. He added that if it emerged from these talks that there is room to hold a summit, such a meeting would be held.

Shamir To Visit Italy To Discuss EEC Issues
TA050608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will depart for Italy early next week. He will discuss improving Israel's position in the EEC in light of the entry of Spain and Portugal.

Tehiya Raises No-Confidence Motion Over Weizman
TA061051 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] The Tehiya Knesset faction has raised a no-confidence motion against the government following the disclosure on Minister Weizman in a book by U.S. Attorney Leon Charney. The Tehiya faction says that the book shows that during the peace talks with the Egyptians Weizman leaked classified information. The Tehiya believes this must not be ignored because Weizman is not suing the author for libel, and continues to be the prime minister's confidant.

Basyuni Carries Peres' Message to Mubarak
TA060903 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
6 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a short message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday. The message was handed to Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni during a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Prime Minister's Office. Basyuni leaves today for Cairo in anticipation of the preparatory meeting between Israeli and Egyptian officials later this week.

Egypt Requests Postponement of Officials' Trip

TA061857 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The trip to Egypt by the delegation of directors general has again been postponed. Our political correspondent reports that the director general of the Prime Minister's Office and the director general of the Foreign Ministry were scheduled to leave for Cairo tomorrow, but Egyptian authorities requested that the talks be postponed until next week. When in Cairo, the delegation will discuss all ties between Israel and Egypt, and will investigate the possibility of a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Finance Committee Approves Funds for Settlements

TA061658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Knesset Finance Committee today approved transferring more than 8 billion shekels for settlements in the different territories. A large part of the funds is intended for Judaea and Samaria. Approximately a quarter of the money will go toward the establishment of two new settlements in Judaea and Samaria out of the six approved by the government; this refers to the settlements of Migdalim and Ne'ot Qedumim. Knesset Member Mordekhay Bar-On of the Citizens Rights Movement objected, and proposed transferring the funds to settlements in the Negev and the Galilee.

Balance of Payments Deficit Drops in 1984

TA061426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Israel's balance of payments deficit dropped by 5.5 percent last year, according to our correspondent on economic affairs Gadi Sukenik. At the end of 1984, the deficit amounted to $4.9 billion.

Further on Situation in Southern Lebanon

Local Militia Organized

TA060645 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Local militias have been organized in nearly 80 per cent of the Shi'ite villages in the security belt in South Lebanon, political and defence sources have reported.

The sources also said that hundreds of Shi'ites have volunteered for the South Lebanon Army [SLA] and that the defence establishment is confident it will overcome the problems that have hampered the recruitment of Druse for the force.

However, SLA commander General Antoine Lahd could become a problem because he appears to regard himself as a protector of the Christian community, when Israel is seeking to abandon its policy of favouring the Christians, military sources said. Village militias have been established in more than 40 of the 50-odd Shi'ite villages in the strip just north of the Israeli border. Once a village agrees to the establishment of a militia, there is no problem finding recruits, the defence sources said.

The readiness of Shi'ites to volunteer for the militias and the SLA was attributed by the sources to their conclusions that Israel will strike back rigorously if subjected to more attacks.

The examples of Al-Nabatiyah and Al-Khiyam, whose residents fled because of attacks before the Israeli invasion of 1982, must still be vivid in their minds, the sources said. There were only 4,000 people in Al-Nabatiyah when the IDF entered it then, compared with 60,000 now. Al-Khiyam was deserted until the Shi'ite residents were permitted back. It had been sacked by the late South Lebanese militia under the late Major Sa'd Haddad, who "knew" Israel wanted a cordon sanitaire in that area, then called Fatahland, the sources said.

Israel will try to keep a low profile in Lebanon and withdraw as many men as possible once it is clear that the area is quiet. This will enable Amal to say the IDF has withdrawn from the area and accordingly Amal will have no reason to "continue pressing" Israel.

The sources confirmed that Amal last week stopped a squad of Palestinian gunmen belonging to Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group and shot its leader. Amal has also prevented extremist Shi'ites from entering Al-Nabatiyah. But it does not control the entire area Israel has vacated.

Defence establishment officers have therefore argued that the SLA and the village militias are still necessary to prevent terrorists from approaching the border at night and firing rocket-propelled grenades or other weapons.

On the Druse in the Hasbayya area, the sources said recruitment efforts there have been hampered by the long rivalry between the Arsalan and the Yazbik clans.

The feud has hindered attempts to form a force acceptable to all. But attempts are now underway to solve the problem.

Meanwhile Israel has moved to quash rumours that it had instigated the Moslem-Palestinian attack along the Sidon-Jazzin road to force Christians to flee south and thus bolster the Christian population near the border. The Christians now account for only 28 per cent of the population in the security zone.

"There can be no nastier libel than that," a well-placed source told *THE POST*. Accordingly Israel pressed the Christian leaders in the north to evacuate the refugees from the Al-Qulay'ah-Marj 'Uyun area and three ships took them from Haifa last weekend to prove there was no basis to the allegation.

UN Protests UNIFIL-ASL Incident

TA061657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The United Nations has submitted a very strong protest to Israel over an incident in which soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] detained five Netherlands UNIFIL soldiers and disarmed them. The incident occurred over the weekend. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Netherlands soldiers were released only after IDF liaison officers intervened. It emerges from a debriefing that ASL soldiers in the village of Jabal Basil detained the soldiers without consulting anybody, and interrogated them about an incident that occurred in the area 2 months ago.

Senior IDF sources told our correspondent that they are very worried about the possibility of incidents between UNIFIL and ASL soldiers once the IDF completes evacuating its forces from the region.

Amal 'Slowly' Takes Control

TA061909 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Amal movement members are preventing members of extremist Shi'ite movements from attacking the IDF in the security zone. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky has learned that the Amal members are slowly taking control of the area along the Lebanese side of the security strip, and are awaiting the end of the month to see whether the IDF will really leave the region. Security sources believe that army of southern Lebanon soldiers will not be able to stand up against the Amal members without considerable IDF support.

Residents Issued Behavior Code

TA062016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The IDF today disseminated pamphlets in southern Lebanon specifying how local inhabitants should behave in the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that it is prohibited to carry arms without a written license or to go hunting in the security strip. Driving is only permitted in cars carrying at least two passengers; at night, it is only permitted to drive in caravans of two or more vehicles; it is prohibited to walk outside villages at night; civilians are not permitted to enter military camps. The pamphlets go on to say that each and every inhabitant is responsible for the behavior and actions of visiting relatives residing outside the security strip, and the arrival of relatives should be reported to the men in charge of security in the area. The inhabitants are also required to report to the military unit closest to their place of residence about any suspicious object or movement. The new instructions went into effect today.

ASL To Stay in Jazzin

TA070421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], says the logistic aid he receives from Israel allows his forces to defend Jazzin against attacks by the Muslim militia. He said that in the last few days he requested and received a large quantity of ammunition from the IDF. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Gen Lahd emphasized that his forces will not leave Jazzin, because no agreement with the Druze and the Shi'ites can be trusted. According to Lahd, the Shi'ites and the Palestinians want to annihilate the Christians in Lebanon. He also said he was not worried about the contacts between Israel and the Amal organization in southern Lebanon, because the Israelis have been trying to hold a dialogue with the Shi'ites for the last 2 years without any results.

TV Correspondent Permitted To Visit Moscow

TA070745 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
7 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] David Witzthum, who made history last night as the first Israeli television correspondent to be permitted to visit the Soviet Union, will apparently, beginning tomorrow evening, send reports via satellite on the ceremonies being held in Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Germany in World War II.

Israel Television's "Operation Soviet Union" was kept a complete secret. Members of the television service have been dreaming for years of sending an Israeli crew to the USSR, but all attempts to get the authorities' permission failed. About 8 months ago the attempts were renewed, this time using U.S. Jewish organizations as mediators, in an effort to bring about Israeli coverage of the memorial ceremonies now being held.

Two days ago, it was announced that the attempts had succeeded and Witzthum, the Broadcasting Authority's correspondent in West Germany, was issued a visa to the Soviet Union in his official capacity as a correspondent for Israel's state radio and television.

Witzthum flew to Moscow from West Germany yesterday afternoon, arriving in the evening. At 2000 local time a report arrived from Germany saying that Witzthum, who has only an Israeli passport, had indeed been permitted to enter the Soviet Union.

Israel Television now hopes that Witzthum will also be allowed to follow through on the second part of the plan and send reports from the USSR. The official memorial ceremonies are scheduled to begin 2 days from now, and it has been learned that the Soviets have invested enormous efforts in them. Witzthum is scheduled to spend about a week in the Soviet Union.

OAU's ONU Arrives in Angola for Tour of South

MB060820 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 May 85

[Report on speech by Peter Onu, interim secretary general of the OAU, in Luanda on 5 May]

[Text] Peter Onu, the interim secretary general of the OAU, arrived in Luanda this morning in the framework of his tour to several southern and eastern African countries. Concerning the objectives of his visit to the People's Republic of Angola, Peter Onu said.

[Begin Onu recording in English with passage by passage translation into Portuguese] First, I am in Angola in order to establish contacts with the Angolan authorities about a number of aspects affecting the OAU, such as the preparations for the coming OAU economic summit and the prevailing situation in Namibia and South Africa. Second, I am accompanied by a team of four officials who are collecting information on the African countries which are worst hit by the drought, principally the People's Republic of Angola, so that we may present a report at the coming meeting. [End recording].

Asked to speak on the latest developments in Southern Africa, namely the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and the racist Pretoria regime's attempt to install a puppet government in Namibia, Peter Onu said.

[Begin Onu recording in English with passage by passage translation into Portuguese] First, South Africa has no business in southern Angola. However, the announced withdrawal of the South African troops does not impress anyone, and we believe that it is yet another South African maneuver. We are still waiting for a real South African withdrawl from Angola. About Namibia, the South African racists have previously tried to form a government through the Turnhalle Alliance, and now they intend to do the same through a multi-party system which excludes SWAPO. These maneuvers were immediately condemned by the United Nations and the OAU. Toward the end of May or the first week of June, the United Nations will again convene on this issue in order to find an internationally acceptable solution. [End recording]

Peter Onu was welcomed at the airport by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the minister of external relations, and Venancio de Moura, the deputy minister of external relations.

OATTU Urges Nigeria To Delay Expulsions

AB021230 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Accra, May 2 AFP — The Accra-based Organisation of African Trades Union Unity (OATTU) has appealed to the Nigerian Government to consider extending its deadline of May 10 for illegal aliens to quit the country. It also asked the Nigerian Labour Congress to ensure that expelled workers receive full benefits and can leave Nigeria with all their personal belongings.

The OATTU appeal was contained in a May Day message released here.

The organisation said it felt that in the present circumstances, Niger, Chad and Ghana would find it difficult to cope with the influx of thousands of their nationals expelled from Nigeria. "There is a strong need for human and fraternal considerations," the message stated.

An estimated 700,000 illegal immigrants including some 300,000 Ghanaians and 100,000 Niger nationals are said to be affected by the latest quit order from Lagos.

The OATTU also drew the attention of the Organisation of African Unity and African governments to the need for an African convention on migrant workers.

LIBYA

General People's Congress Session Continues

Meeting Detailed

LD061941 Tripoli JANA in English 1456 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 16, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General People's Congress (G.P.C.) today for the third day running continued the meetings of its extraordinary session to formulate resolutions by basic people's congresses made during their first ordinary session for the year 1985.

The session first focused on the issue of the General People's Committees for light industry, economy and heavy industry. The G.P.C. reviewed resolutions made by the basic people's congresses concerning this article.

Secretaries of the General People's Committees for the above mentioned sectors made speeches to explain several points raised in the issue, mainly the giant civilized achievements on the land of the first Jamahiriyah in history, realized thanks to the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The secretary of the General People's Committee also spoke before the morning session. He gave a number of explanations on the issue of the General People's Committee, pointing out that the issue was raised by 17 basic people's congresses and centered on the General People's Committee's issuing of resolutions without referring to basic people's congresses, i.e. to less than 1 per cent of the 2092 basic people's congresses.

He said out of belief in the people's authority, the General People's Committee believes that however small the number of basic people's congresses who have endorsed the issue of the General People's Committee, it is their right to do so. In this light I shall explain the points raised.

As regards the issuing of resolutions without reference to the basic people's congresses, the overall resolutions and letters issued by the General People's Committee during 1984, totalling some 10,528, were all in implementation of decisions by basic people's congresses in the field of carrying out the transformation plan, and the financial, administrative and foreign relations issues. All of these were within the framework and in implementation of resolutions by the congresses which remain valid and must be executed whatever the length of time, unless a decision by the congresses cancels them.

As regards the issue raised by the basic people's congresses regarding the committees failure to follow-up executive resolutions which were issued by the basic people's congresses, he added, there is no doubt that the basis of people's authority is the basic people's congresses. These decide and take care of the issue of committees. The mission of the general people's committee is to co-ordinate between sectors in order to complete, in the best manner, the resolutions. Furthermore, its mission is to follow-up the implementation of resolutions by the secretaries of selective committees. The meetings of the General People's Committee are in fact aimed at realizing one objective: implementing the resolutions of the basic people's congresses.

As regards the issue of the General People's Committee relating to comprehensive mobilization, a resolution also endorsed by basic people's congresses, he said, this cannot be implemented in one year. It came out in the form of a complete plan and made radical changes in the five-year plan endorsed by the congresses and code named "revolutionary programme for comprehensive mobilization". It is larger than the transformation plan as it includes agricultural and industrial development as well as the development of manpower and others.

He added significant steps have been made in the field of land reclamation and light and heavy industry during the present five-year plan. As from 1986 the new plan will begin. Economically speaking, it is logical that the objectives of the revolutionary programme are included within the framework of the new plan so that commitment to them is achieved.

The secretary of the General People's Committee gave details with regard to the committee's issue on the delay in the merging of municipalities quoting the leader of the revolution's explanations included in the speech he gave in the General People's Congress on 16 February 1984 on this subject.

He said that the General People's Committee formed a committee to study the plans for the merging of some municipalities on studied scientific foundations and preparing a paper on this respect which will be put before to the basic people's congresses to enable them to reach decisions in this respect.

On the committee's issue on the socialist service in many sectors, he said that proposed laws for regulating the socialist service were put before the basic people's congresses in its 3rd session of 1984 to approve its final context.

The explanations of the secretary of the General People's Committee included the issue of its basic people's congresses with regard to the alternative volunteer work and the organised collective work apart from having contracts with sub-contractors.

Speaking in the session were a number of secretaries of the people's congresses for municipalities and secretaries of the basic people's congresses who put forward what their congresses' masses had decided on the issue of the General People's Committee's answerability.

At exactly one o'clock this afternoon the session was suspended. The congress will reconvene at 5 o'clock this evening.

Pan-Arab Command Move Announced

LD071013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 May (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution, announced that he intends to transfer the headquarters of the Pan-Arab Command for leading the revolutionary Arab forces to Sudan or Syria.

He announced this in his address made at yesterday's extraordinary meeting of the General People's Congress.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Gorbachev on War Anniversary

LD071028 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 May JANA — The brother leader of the revolution has sent a congratulatory cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium [as received], on the occasion of the Soviet people's victory over fascism.

SUDAN

Further on Jallud, Libyan Delegation's Visit

Received by Deputy Premier

JN060940 Khartoum SUNA in English 0908 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 6 (SUNA) — Deputy Premier Samuel Aru received yesterday Libyan second man Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud currently visiting the country. In a press statement following the meeting Aru said the Libyan leadership will exert efforts to consolidate unity and peace in Sudan. Sudan will start direct negotiations with southern opposition outside the country, Aru said.

He also thanked the Libyan leadership and praised its role in toppling May defunct regime.

Jallud Discusses Unity

JN061906 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1812 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution, has stated that in its relations with Sudan, the Jamahiriyah is guided by the supreme national interest. In a comprehensive interview with SUNA, Jallud said: Our people do not believe in the vital field of action [al-majal al-hayawi], but we believe that Libyan resources, funds, oil, and energy and Sudan's human and agricultural resources can become an integrated whole. He added: We are not prompted by selfish ends, but we believe that the Sudanese and Libyan people have common characteristics and that these characteristics should be employed in serving the two peoples.

Speaking about the two people's enemies, Jallud said: We want to hold dialogue as brothers on the basis of respect and equality. We do not condone pressure from anyone. We are confident of the Sudanese people's awareness. These people themselves will decide their relations with Libya of their own free will.

On the multiparty system in Sudan, Jallud said: We respect the Sudanese people's choice and awareness. He also referred to the Sudanese people's revolutions throughout history. He added: From the ideological viewpoint, I oppose political parties because they are dictatorships. I believe that there is no democracy without people's congresses and committees. Party dictatorship has aborted democracies everywhere. There can never be an authority that replaces the people. I believe in people's authority.

Jallud noted that the revolutionary movement was transformed [word indistinct] people's role from ruling parties to broad mass movement, which is the movement of the revolutionary committees. These committees do not lead or rule the people. They are with the people or behind the people. They provoke the people to reach for power. The party's duty is to rule in the name of the masses. The revolutionary committees are a movement that precedes the people's era.

Jallud said that the Arab nation has no future without unity, and that no Arab country will be able to solve its problems without unity. We in Libya believe in the unity of goals, which is the unity of the progressive forces; it is a unity of the Arab masses and not the unity of preparing the masses. [Sentence as received] He said: Unity is our primary concern because this nation will not realize its being or assume its responsibilities as a great nation that formulates political transformations except through unity.

Jallud appealed to the Sudanese people for unity. He appealed to the Transitional Military Council, the transitional government, the political parties, the Sudanese masses, and trade unions to establish unity with Libya. He said: We are ready to start a unity on which the Sudanese people may decide and approve. He said that in 1969, Libya endeavored to establish unity with Sudan but Al-Sadat and Numayri failed Libya.

Jallud expressed hope that the Sudanese people will play their role in unifying the nation, liberating Palestine, and serving the Arab and Islamic nations. He added: Some 50,000 people were martyred while resisting Numayri in addition to those who died in the south. We must honor the blood of those who died for freedom and for final emancipation from all kinds of exploitation and dictatorships. Jallud said: The Libyan people celebrated Numayri's fall more than the Sudanese people. The Sudanese people have received a ruined homeland. Our aim is to effect integration, alliance, coordination, and cooperation, and to establish any relations that the Sudanese people deem fit. We are of the view that Egypt, Sudan, and Libya are the heart of the Arab homeland. Therefore, we dream of unity among these three countries.

Al-Turayki Views Talks

JN061756 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — Sudan and Libya have agreed to coordinate their positions at international forums and to reactivate the joint political committee, which was formed in 1969 under the chairmanship of the two countries' foreign ministers.

This was announced by Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, in a press statement following the Sudanese-Libyan political and

educational committee meeting here today. Dr al-Turayki said that the joint political committee is expected to meet before the end of this year. He indicated that the committee had stressed the need to support the Palestinian people's armed struggle because the Palestinian issue is the Arab cause. The committee also stressed the need to support African liberation movements, combat racial discrimination, and coordinate action to prevent Zionist infiltration into Africa.

Dr al-Turayki stressed the need for supporting the Sudanese revolution in order to enable Sudan to emerge from its Arab and African isolation which was imposed on it during the previous regime. He said that the popular revolution in Sudan will be the target of Zionist and reactionary forces, thus necessitating joint cooperation to confront these attempts.

Dr al-Turayki explained that during the meeting, a joint assessment was made of pan-Arab, African, Islamic, and international issues. He affirmed that the views of the two sides were identical and that this will make it easier to cooperate in all fields. Regarding the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Sudanese ambassador to Libya and the secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Office have been chosen.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

JN061802 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — It has been agreed in principle to revive the Sudanese-Libyan agricultural company and to transform it into a big holding company with several industrial and agricultural projects in order to serve Sudan. This was announced by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and Oil Production and head of the Libyan side to the Sudanese-Libyan economic committee.

Following the committee's meeting today, his excellency said that discussions dealt with the possibility of cooperation between the two countries — cooperation that the May regime had paralyzed. They also discussed ways to revive the joint companies and take advantage of Libya's oil to mitigate pressure on the balance of payment and the oil export bill.

Al-Shakshuki also stressed that there are many areas for cooperation between the two countries, pointing out that the talks dealt with Sudan's deteriorating economic situation, famine, economic problems, and the big deficit in the balance of payment that Sudan had suffered during the previous regime. It is noteworthy that the Sudanese-Libyan economic committee held a meeting in the Friendship Hall. The Sudanese side was led by Minister of Finance and Economic Planning 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid.

Jallud To Address Rally

GF070550 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Sudanese revolutionary committees will hold a mass meeting to welcome the visiting Libyan delegation. The meeting will be addressed by Major 'Abd al-Salam Muhammad Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. The meeting will also be addressed by 'Abdallah Zakariyah, leader of the Sudanese revolutionary committees meeting.

The meeting will be held in the grounds of the Al-Ahliyah School in Omdurman, near the house of the martyr Isma'il al-Azhari, at 1730 [1530 GMT] today.

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

GF060626 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr al-Jauli Daf'allah received at his office yesterday morning the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum who conveyed to him a written message from the USSR Council of Ministers dealing with questions related to mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries.

In a statement following the meeting, the ambassador said that he also reviewed with the prime minister the means of developing relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual interests and noninterference in domestic affairs.

The ambassador added that he told the prime minister during the meeting that the Soviet Red Cross will offer various aid to those harmed by the drought and desertification within the limit of 100,000 rubles.

PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat Continues Visit

Meets With Daf'allah

JN061035 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has conveyed the steadfast Palestinian people's congratulations and pleasure to the Sudanese Government and people on the successful uprising of 6 April. This uprising has regained for the Sudanese people and the Arab nation their loftiness and dignity. This came during the meeting that took place between Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Yasir 'Arafat in Khartoum yesterday. The meeting dealt with various current issues in the Arab arena and ways to consolidate Arab solidarity.

Talks With Siwar al-Dhahab

JN061951 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1738 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — The Sudanese side led by General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and the Palestinian side led by struggler Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman, held joint talks here this morning.

At the beginning of the session, which lasted 2 hours, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab welcomed Palestinian struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and his delegation. He also presented a full explanation

of the events that took place in Sudan recently. The Palestinian leader also praised the Sudanese people's democratic spirit. He expressed hope that what has taken place in Sudan will be the beginning of a positive shift in the Arab world, pointing to the two fraternal people's joint struggle since 1948 until the siege of Beirut in 1982.

Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah also addressed the session, explaining Sudan's foreign policy in accordance with the General Command's statement. He also stressed Sudan's connection with the Palestine question as it is Sudan's main cause. He also expressed thanks to the Palestinian delegation under Abu 'Ammar for its visit to Sudan to congratulate the Sudanese people and their leadership on the immortal uprising. He also affirmed that Sudan proceeds from a free policy based on its interests, and that it seeks ending differences in the Arab world in order to achieve the desired aims; he pointed out that Sudan's relations with a certain country will not be at the expense of another country and that Sduan will be a base for any Arab soldiarity.

The prime minister also welcomed the Palestinian fighters who are present in Sudan, stressing the importance of the independent Palestinian decisionmaking and the need for other countries to respect that decision. He also called for unifying the Palestinian people's groups, and asserted Sudan's full support for the fraternal Palestinian people to achieve their goals in establishing their independent state.

Meets Trade, Political Groups

GF070600 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader and PLO Executive Committee chairman, met with a group of trade unions and political parties at the Friendship Hall on the evening of 6 May. During the meeting 'Arafat paid tribute to Sudan's heroic role in consolidating the spirit of struggle against Western imperialism in the Arab homeland, particularly during the mahdi's revolution which forged links with fraternal Arab revolutions and expressed the Sudanese people's nobility and Arabism.

'Arafat reviewed the struggle of the Palestinian people during various historical stages, including the emergence of the liberation movement, the difficulties it faced since 1947, and the plots concocted against it. He said that the forces plotting against the Palestinian liberation movement became many, especially after the 1973 war.

In his address 'Arafat emphasized the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. In conclusion he called on political, trade union, and popular Sudanese leaderships to fully revive the Arab popular movement following the unification of all sectors of the Sudanese people. He said the way this can be achieved must be studied. He noted that the present stage shows that Sudan has a role in the struggle and that such a role must go beyond its border, and that the Palestinian revolution will utilize all its resources for this purpose.

Al-Ummah Party Leader Holds Press Conference

JN061834 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 16, May 6 (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of Al-Ummah Party, held a press conference today in which local, Arab and international press representatives participated.

In the conference Al-Mahdi displayed Al-Ummah Party constituent circular which included the role of Al-Ummah Party in Sudanese national movement, its contribution in all liberation movements till independence was attained, its struggle against military rule, participation in October revolution and its struggle against May defunct regime internally and externally.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi further tackled banners and practices of the defunct regime which aimed at exploitation of Islam. [Sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi also tackled the role of the students organizations in the universities and their contribution to the sparking of the popular revolution. He pointed the contacts which took place to convince the military men to side with the people.

He further reviewed the national reconciliation which continued for three months because the defunct regime did not fulfil the prorgamme agreed on.

The Al-Ummah Party's constituent circular has stressed the Party's clear objectives, including the foundation of an Islamic society, a rule that guarantees essential human rights, guarantee of law sovereignty and judiciary independence, guarantee of public freedoms and faith, establishment of a decentralized government taking into account the speciality of the various regions within the unified country.

The circular also calls for the establishment of an economic system exempt of injustice exploitation, and directed toward planned development led by the private-sector with the participation of the cooperative-sector and the public sector.

Al-Mahdi covered the international policy as stipulated in the constituent circular by saying that our objective in the international policy is, the liberation of Sudan from unequal agreement, commitment to policies of non-alignment in the foreign policy, commitment to good neighbouring, commitment to our pioneer role in policies concerning Islamic, Arab and African community.

Al-Mahdi affirmed the special relations with Egypt calling for its embodiment in basic agreements. Al-Mahdi praised Libyan people and leadership for their stand with Sudanese people and called for more cooperation between the two countries.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pointed out the role of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in halting support to the defunct regime.

Al-Mahdi called on Arab and Moslems to unify aims. The circular of the Al-Ummah Party did not neglect the transitional period urgent issues as the completion of the defunct regime

liquidation, free distribution of seeds for the farmers, encouraging industry and agriculture, organizing the internal and external trade and laying down of a programme for receiving expatriates contribution in the national economy.

Al-Mahdi also explained the measures adopted in the constituent meeting on the party's formation under democratic principles, the decision of the politburo formation and the purification of the party from the defunct regime elements.

On the other hand, Al-Mahdi said there is a commission currently working in the possibility of filling the constitutional vaccum.

He proposed issuance of constitutional orders regulating all issues and not a new constitution.

In his press conference today, the Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi made it clear that the terms of Addis Ababa agreement which put an end to the civil war in the south were made before May regime but implemented during Numayri regime.

He added that the problem can not be solved by force.

He called on all the political parties to exert more efforts in this respect.

Outlines New Party Structure

NC061915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (MENA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Sudanese Supporters and National Entity Party [hizb kiyan al-ansar wa al-ummah], has emphasized that the relationship between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples is a special one. He expressed his hope that this relationship will be embodied in political agreements that will achieve the interests of the two peoples, devoid of party and factional (?disputes).

This came at a news conference held by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Khartoum, during which he announced the new structural organization of the Supporters and National Entity Party. He said that the party's preparatory constituent body has completed the groundwork for a preparatory organization of the party that includes the establishment of a political bureau, 22 secretariats representing the party's executive bodies, and a consultative council that will include the party founders and judicious and experienced personalities.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi noted that delegations will be sent to the Sudanese regions and to the Sudanese communities abroad to present the party's position and to listen to their views.

He said that he will call for the party's first constituent conference after the party delegations' meetings in the Sudanese regions and with Sudanese expatriates. During that conference, the party's constitution, statutes, and programs will be approved and the party leadership and higher bodies will be elected.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi emphasized the need for focusing on Sudan's national unity and the national line, pointing out that the transitional period is one of genuine coalition regulated by the political status quo.

He said that the way to organize the practice of democracy in Sudan is to issue laws to regulate democratic rights, party work, and the authority of the press.

The leader of the Supporters and the National Entity Party affirmed the importance of consultation [shura]. He said that it is a political rite in Islam, pointing out that the party adheres to the principle of the book and the Sunna in the application of Islamic law, on the grounds that they are two basic sources of legislation.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader Interviewed on Coup

PM061501 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 1 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Muslim Brotherhood leader Dr Hasan al-Turabi by Aminah al-Naqqash in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] In Khartoum the name of Muslim Brotherhood as an organized body has begun to disappear and be replaced by a new name: "The Islamic Trend," although the spokesman of both bodies is still the same man, Dr Hasan al-Turabi, controller general of the Muslim Brotherhood; Siwar al-Dhahab released Al-Turabi from detention after Numayri had arrested him only a few weeks before he was deposed.

The reason for the new name, according Dr al-Turabi, is that the Islamic trend is the overwhelming trend in Sudan and, therefore, it should function within a broad front of all the Islamic forces. In the view of the others this is an attempt by the Brotherhood to counter the accusation of alliance with Numayri's regime, supporting it, and embellishing its image.

I asked Dr Hasan al-Turabi: How do you evaluate what happened on 26 March?

He said: During the recent period of Numayri's regime the economicand political crises became acute and the people suffered increasingly as a result. The regime became increasingly arrogant because of its feeling of false security that it could stand fast in the face of popular opposition. It became completely isolated from the people and attached to the international powers, especially the United States. The regime's foreign and economic policy was being dictated to it from abroad. In the last year the regime launched a vicious attack on the only political force that joined the regime since the conciliation , although it was operating independently from the regime through its own institutions.

Al-Naqqash: You mean the Muslim Brotherhood?

Al-Turabi: Yes. During last year the regime concentrated its attack on the educational, missionary, and charitable institutions we have set up. There was increasing pressure on the regime to liquidate us. In the last days of his rule he realized that the international powers were tired of him despite his kowtowing to them and that they had drawn up alternative plans for a substitute leadership that would continue to rule with the same

system but would present a better image to the people and be more stable.

Al-Naqqash: I understand from this that you believe that the foreign powers had a hand in what happened.

Al-Turabi: Their role was that they wanted to replace Numayri with another ruler. This was evident to the Western press and knowledgeable people in Sudan. Definitely the foreign factor had a hand in preparing for Numayri's downfall. They pushed him into adopting serious measures that destroyed him.

Al-Naqqash: Was Egypt in your view one of those powers?

Al-Turabi: It appeared to many observers that the Egyptian authorites got tired of Numayri.

Al-Naqqash: The other political forces accuse you of allying yourself with Numayri against them and of exploiting this alliance in order to strengthen your party and political position.

Al-Turabi: There is no political force in Sudan that did not cooperate with Numayri. It was the Communists who violated the Constitution and brought about the regime. They were responsible for the massacres that took place on Abba Island. They fell out with Numayri only when they sought to take over power. All the other parties have participated with Numayri in government, including the Al-Ummah party, but later withdrew. Some of their ministers are now in jail. All of the south cooperated with Numayri.

The comparison should not be on the basis of participation but on the nature of it. We did participate but we fought against the Socialist Union from inside; we also fought against corruption and freedom-restricting laws. Even while we were participating in government we were the target of stronger attacks and measures than those used against others. As for our benefiting from participating in the regime, it is in the nature of the Islamic movement to operate both during difficult circumstances as well as during times of ease and freedom. We are unlike the other traditional parties that can function only in conditions of broad liberalism. We function even if we have no name and if our activities are legally banned.

Al-Naqqash: Do you view the Communist Party as being outside the framework of the nationalist parties?

Al-Turabi: I do not consider it to be among the nationalist parties which, at a constituent assembly meeting in the sixties, decided upon an absolute democracy like the one that we are living under now. It is a party that violates the principles of society and is outside the national framework because it adheres to the revolution of the proletariat and does not accept democracy as the ultimate basis for political action and the method for government.

Al-Naqqash: Is is not likely that the accusation of being foreign agents could be leveled against you, especially since the others say that you have links with Saudi Arabia and the United States and sometimes Iran?

Al-Turabi: These are old and contradictory accusations. It is illogical that we should be accused of having links with both Saudi Arabia and Iran. If the Communist Party wishes to be independent it should adopt an independent line like the European parties and cooperate with the Socialist International. We are not advocates of regional racism; on the contrary, we are advocates of some kind of internationalism. However, we can never cooperate with a party that comes under Moscow's tutelage, does not operate within a democratic framework, and seeks to deceive you in order to take over power.

Al-Naqqash: Do you believe that the way Numayri applied the Islamic Shari'a was correct?

Al-Turabi: No, because in order for the Shari'a to be correctly applied it should be overseen by an Islamic government. One of the points of difference between us and Numayri was that we wanted to develop the application of the Shari'a through criminal, civic, and commercial laws that do not apply only to the people but also to the state itself so as to ensure that the state would be based on consultation. Numayri wanted to implement constitutional amendments that would enhance his powers and add a spiritual power to them like the imams in the Islamic history. We stood against such amendments and Numayri was forced to back down.

Al-Naqqash: What does distinguish your party's political program from that of the other Islamic parties?

Al-Turabi: As you know, the other Islamic parties are not based on programs but on historical loyalty. They are hereditary bodies in their structure and leadership. The members do not follow a program and the voters do not vote for a mandate; they follow historical tribalism. The last time these parties followed a program was when the question involved choosing between Sudan's independence and union with Egypt. After that the parties became just different ruling groups based on religious and historical framework. As far as we are concerned nobody joins us because of hereditary motives but because of belief in our economic, social, and political program. We have established Islamic banks that deal with both the rich and the poor; we also established development companies that attract Muslim funds and bring in funds from the Arab countries. We have begun developing Islamic commercial law and organizing investment ties. Politically we have views on international relations derived from the principles of Islam that seek to rectify the course of Sudan's policy, which has inclined to the West, to one that deals with both East and West, shuns the policy of axis, and seeks to have relations of amity with all the Arab, African, and Islamic countries.

Al-Naqqash: What is the nature of your relations with Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood?

Al-Turabi: When the Islamic movement came into being in Sudan it relied a great deal on the literatures of the Islamic movement in Egypt, learned much from its experience, and adopted the same name. However, later it adopted different forms of trade union and political activities; it also adopted different, though not contradictory, stands in view of the special

needs and the peculiar challenges facing the Islamic movement in Sudan.

Omdurman Views Libyan Delegation, 'Arafat Visits

LD062021 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The current visit to our country of the Libyan delegation led by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution, comes as a true confirmation from sister Libya and turns a new page in Sudanese-Libyan relations after a coolness that lasted for many long years. That the visit's members represent all fields is clear proof of the strength of the eternal relations between the two fraternal people, the Sudanese and the Libyan. For this reason the two states are eager to develop their relations and wish to exploit them for the good of the Arab nation. The visit will work to strengthen the close relations and eternal ties between the two fraternal people.

The welcome accorded the Libyan delegation in their second home, Sudan, is a confirmation of the credibility and [word indistinct]of our foreign policy, which is based on mutual respect and reciprocal confidence. It is certain that the Libyan delegation will be briefed on the course of events in Sudan and will learn about our orientations in the political, economic, and social sectors. Sudan and Libya must work earnestly to strengthen and develop bilateral relations. Joint [word indistinct] for fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal peoples. [Sentence as heard]

It is not strange that the Libyan delegation's visit should find a strong echo in our official forums and our popular circles, because the relations linking the Sudanese people to their fraternal Libyan people are privileged and go back far into history. They are firm in their foundation and strong in structure.

On the other hand, the current visit of the fighter Yasir 'Arafat to our country comes as a true and real expression of the strategic relations linking the two fraternal peoples, the Sudanese and the Palestinian, who stand in the same trench facing one common enemy. They have one objective: the liberation of the Arab lands and to recover the primary objective and third sacred place, holy Jerusalem.

The chairman of the Transitional Military Council assured Yasir 'Arafat of the support and backing of the Sudanese people for the Palestinian cause. This support has never ceased since the Palestinian war of 1948. The blood of the Sudanese was mixed with Arab blood in Palestine, a fact hailed by Mr 'Arafat. 'Arafat also hailed the blessed revolutionary step that restored honor and dignity to the Sudanese people and which expressed the originality and true mettle of the Sudanese people.

We pray to God to lead the Arab nation to what is good and peaceful for their peoples. God give success to us all.

SPLA-SPLM Leader Appeals for More Food Production

EA061814 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The leader of Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has renewed his appeal to the citizens and SPLA fighters in the liberated areas of War Zone No 1 to double their efforts so as to produce more food for themselves especially when the rainfall this season is very encouraging. It is to be recalled that the SPLA-SPLM leader told SPLA volunteer forces on 13 January 1985 that while in the rural areas they should participate in agricultural activities in order to produce food for themselves and the local population.

SPLA Radio Statement Calls for United Front

EA062054 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 May 85

[Statement by (Yusuf Quwah), member of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement — date and place not given]

[Text] In the name of God and the homeland.

Statement to the sons of the Jibal al-Nubal al-Nubah region and the backward regions:

In the life of any nation there comes a time when only two choices remain — submission or struggle. Such a time has now come. We shall not submit and there is no choice for us but to return the blow with every means at our disposal to defend our people, future, and freedom. That is what the revolutionary leader, Nelson Mandela, said.

Citizens, the sons of Jibal al-Nubah and those of all the backward regions of the Sudan have hoped for every benefit from all the Sudanese governments that ruled after independence. We went on hoping that those successive governments would end political, economic, and social contradictions, that political and economic justice would embrace all parts of Sudan, and that those governments would give priority to the backward regions of Sudan in all their plans and programs. During the eras of those past governments, we, the sons of Jibal al-Nubah, strove with all the means at our disposal to participate in all the political structures up to the level of parliaments and people's assemblies, both national and regional. Our purpose in doing this was to achieve freedom, justice, and equality for our areas so that we should come to feel like citizens proud of our alignment with the homeland and of our honor and dignity. However, the painful truth is that the passage of time has proved otherwise. Those dreams rapidly turned into nightmares and we soon found out that the slogans put forward by those governments were nothing but political intrigues adopted as a means of taking and remaining in power.

During the era of those various regimes, the history of Sudan came to be darkened by those political intrigues to the extent that crime and strife prevailed over all else. Thus, government followed government after independence with the sons inheriting authority from the fathers, dividing among themselves the prod-

uct of the sweat of the oppressed and the efforts of the downtrodden in the backward areas. Their mansions burgeoned and their bellies swelled at the expense of the downtrodden Sudanese people.

In spite of all that, citizens, we tried by means of various forms of dialogue to gain our rights, but our requests met with accusations of narrow racism and regionalism. We tasted humiliation and abasement and were stuffed into detention centers and prisons; some of us were martyred for demanding the most basic human rights in terms of education and health facilities.

As time passed, our condition worsened beyond what we had expected. With all those methods adopted by those governments to trample and suppress our cause, we found ourselves with only one choice at hand — to return the blow that was struck against us with every means at our disposal in defense of our people, future, and freedom. We chose the language of arms and armed struggle as an effective, telling, and just means toward achieving our aims. From now on we shall never submit.

Citizens, sons of Jibal al-Nubah and those of all the backward regions of Sudan, our constant and close observation of the situation in the past and our assessment of affairs in the Sudanese arena have led us to appeal to you all to unite and cooperate, to work to organize your ranks so that we shall never again be the clients of anyone, whoever he might be. After today we must have an effective participation in the political arena.

The time has come for us to join together, cooperate and act together for our rights. We shall not succeed in this unless we have an entity, unless we unite under a front and cooperate together and act with complete cohesion with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement both at home and abroad. By such a move we aim to put an end to oppression, backwardness, ignorance, and disease; we aim to push forward the region and Sudan so that we shall have justice, freedom, and equality.

Citizens, on this basis and for the sake of these limited aims and objectives, we address our appeal to our sons in the Sudanese Army and the regular forces of the police, prisons, and wildlife to define their positions now and not tomorrow. The time has come for them to have a say in the running of affairs, for them to be with the people and not with the government of the generals or those narrow regimes that aim at nothing but occupying the seats of power and authority.

We renew our appeal to our brothers throughout the Sudanese Army and all those in the operational zones to take this opportunity to stand with their hungry and naked citizens who languish under oppression and deceit, and to join the SPLA so that they will have the honor of participating in the struggle for a just canse and in order to put an end to these problems, attain our objectives and achieve dignity and honor for our citizens and people. Peace be upon you. Long live the Jibal al-Nubah front. Long live the SPLM. Long live the SPLA.

SPLA-SPLM Member Denies Calls of 'Intransigence'

EA061627 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] In an interview with Radio SPLA this morning, Major Dr Riak Majer Deng, member of SPLA-SPLM , said those who are accusing the movement of intransigence and being the enemy of peace and democracy are wrong. At the moment there is no democracy in the Sudan. General Siwar al-Dhahab's rule is an extension of Numayri's regime. He retains Shari'a law and most of the laws passed by Numayri. Siwar al-Dhahab has told world media that he does not intend to drop Shari'a law. Furthermore until now none of the former ministers of the 1 May who have committed serious crimes against the Sudanese people have been brought to trial Maj Majer Deng concluded.

SPLA Radio Commentary on Sudan Revolution, Politics

EA061841 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Nyal Deng commentary: "The SPLA War, an Undefeatable Revolutionary Process"]

[Text] With Numayri gone and an interim military government installed that has pledged to relinquish power to civilian rule in 12 months, a number of people have become puzzled by the fact that the SPLA continues to wage its war. It would be best if those who may now tend to question the wisdom of SPLA-SPLM decisions to go ahead with the fight, despite the recent changes, to give themselves some time to grasp as to whether the causes which prompted our movement have been eliminated. That is of course assuming that they do not take the manifesto of the SPLA-SPLM seriously enough.

We have clearly stated that the present military administration never overthrew Ja'far Numayri but simply received power from him on a silver tray after he had become convinced, thanks to external pressure, that it was entirely futile to remain the leader of the country. For these reasons what was merely an uneventful and smooth power transfer from one individual to another in the context of the same system could hardly have been a revolution in the real sense of the word.

The power transfer has been labeled a revolution by those who would like to arouse the revolutionary sentiments of the days of October, and first deceive the people into thinking that the present government and the multiparty democracy it has promised to deliver are for the good of the citizens. It is our belief that all people who have accused the SPLA of being a warmonger have unfortunately jumped to hasty conclusions. Let them glance back for a while into the not too distant past and try to see for themselves what the country has accomplished since independence under the political parties. To us, the military governments of Siwar al-Dhahab and his predecessor on the one hand, and partisan rule on the other, are two faces of the same coin. They are only variations of the same pattern of exploitative minority clique rule in the Sudan.

In the light of this, it is hard to think that under a system which is merely an extension of the past, and which promises to extend

into the future in the form of party politics will bring about genuine and event [as heard] socioeconomic progress for the country. Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab himself has strong loyalty to one of the powerful sectarian political parties. Therefore he is an integral part of the whole fabric of sectarian politics, which he intends to reintroduce, but at the same time, as an interim ruler, pretends to be disassociated from.

Even now that Siwar al-Dhahab and his group have promised to hand back power to a civilian government after 12 months it is not possible without justification to doubt whether the forthcoming handing over of power is not going to be just another smooth power transfer to a preselected political group. After all, there is practically nothing to stop the present government from unduly using its influence to achieve that. The diverse spectrum of political opinions and ideological preferences in the Sudan had by necessity to give rise to a plurality of correspondingly diverse political parties professing divergent political trends that are mostly irreconcilably opposed to one another. The results of such a political setup for the country could only have been catastrophic. Indeed in (?several) competitions for government, each of the political parties has been desperately trying to hold on to power as long as it could. In the process, no party in power or coalitions could possibly afford to think of drawing up any socioeconomic development strategies, let alone attempting to implement any that happened to be ready. The little time that was available was being spent by any political group in consolidating its position to the greatest possible extent and the handing out of privileges to its minuscule group of supporters before time ran out on it, and a fresh group assumes power, and the vicious circle of political instability goes on.

One simple but glaring example of the fact that the traditional Sudanese political parties have indeed nothing in common with the toiling masses, whom they formerly at least purport to represent, is that admissions to much sought after careers such as the military and the foreign service is made on a quota basis. Each political party would submit its own list of those it would like to be taken to the military college, Air Force, or the Foreign Ministry. The names contained in the list of course would belong to relatives and friends of the party's top echelon. After considerable give and take, a single general list would be struck, but without the names of the more brilliant applicants, whose sole disqualification is that they do not have influential relatives or wealthy friends.

Even with this single instance of malpractice in mind, the reason for the SPLA-SPLM's insistence on continuing its armed struggle already becomes quite evident. To give the devil his due, at least under Numayri's rule, the country had been able to project the image of a certain measure of political unity. But a multiparty system has always invited unwarranted intervention into the country's internal affairs by foreign powers seeking influence, through the backing of those puppet political parties which tend to identify ''h them on the basis of narrow national chauvinism, or religious igotry. This state of affairs inherently put at stake Sudan's very political independence. Due to the acute instability, the wrangling for power between political parties has always bred and will continue to breed. There is a certain cause for optimism under another era of parliamentary democracy. For certain we will be witnessing fragile coalitions tumble down one after the other within very small periods of time. The losers will remain the neglected masses of the Sudanese people of whom the overwhelming majority, residents in the rural areas of the east, west, south and north have been desperately trying to scratch out a living from the soil but with little success.

After 29 years of political independence, Sudan, which nature has endowed with enviable riches and vast resources, ironically remains one of the world's poorest countries. Its relatively small population is starving at a time when it is capable of feeding many mouths beyond its own borders. The ruling minority clique, whether represented by Numayri, Siwar al-Dhahab, or the political parties are to blame for our poverty and artificially created backwardness. They open up our country to full-scale plunder by bringing foreign powers for their own selfish gains, and then go about begging them again for food so that our masses could survive. Yet now that the SPLA-SPLM has set about the task of setting things right, it is being said that we are warmongers. What logic is that? Under a military dictatorship such as Numayri's or Siwar al-Dhahab's, the clash is between the ruling military elite, representing a fraction of the Sudanese ruling minority clique, and the opposition bloc formed by the political parties representing the other faction of the ruling clique. When the military goes and the civilians take over the reins of power the essence of rule, that is minority rule, stays intact. Only the shape of the alignment of the exploitative forces undergoes a change. Instead of having a military dictatorship versus political parties (?by the) bloc, the latter groups in the context of a civilian administration break up into its constituent elements, namely the various political parties.

Now each of these becomes a faction of the minority clique in its own right and starts to rival with its former allies for political influence and power. Consequently no matter what government runs the affairs of the country, whether military or civilian, the fact is that it is the minority which still rules the majority who have to live under the yoke of oppression and exploitation. This trend will never be reversed in the interests of all the Sudanese unless the SPLA-SPLM in collaboration with all genuine peace-loving and progressive forces in the country, establish popular democratic government. Why should we be asked to lay down our arms and compromise the interests of the masses by entering into a dialogue with the present system? What good would it do the masses if Colonel Dr John Garang, the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, and his closest aides, were to take up high salary jobs in the very system which so ruthlessly exploits the people? To what extent is the lot of the poor going to improve the SPLA forces, who are all volunteers, were to be integrated into the national army and start earning salaries? SPLA men are not some kind of weird, bullet-proof superhuman beings who love war for its own sake. The fact that they are willingly sacrificing their lives shows that the cause they are fighting for is worthwile, and nothing will sway them from their resolve. The SPLA-SPLM is well aware of its crucial role. Being the last bastion against the unjust, exploitative and oppressive rule of the minority it can ill afford to let the peoples revolution die

KENYA

Mauritian Minister Begins Visit to Nairobi

EA042144 Nairobi KNA in English
1400 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Nairobi, May 4 — The Mauritian minister for external affairs, tourism and immigration, Mr Anil Gayan arrived today in Nairobi to attend the official opening of the Mauritian festival which started in a Nairobi hotel yesterday.

On his arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, the minister stressed the importance of unity amongst African states of realistic development was to be achieved. He said that the African states tended to rely heavily on Western and Eastern developed countries and that this situation had loosened contact amongst them. Mr Gayan stressed that Africans had a duty to deal with matters affecting their economy adding that it was high time Africans stopped devoting too much time on politics and built the base for the continents future well-being.

On Kenya and Mauritius, the minister conceded that there has not been much contact between the two countries and that he was interested in seeing more cooperation between Kenya and Mauritius. He said that the two countries had a lot in common and closer relations should be attached towards developing the two countries for the benefit of their citizens. At the Kenyatta International Airport to receive the minister was an assistant minister for tourism and wildlife, Mr John Mutinda. Mauritian festival will take a week as from yesterday.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Regrets Nationalizing Sisal Estates

EA061332 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
5 May 85 p 1

[By Omar al Amoody: "Nyerere Admits Mistake in Nationalizing Sisal Estates"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam 5 May — President Julius Nyerere has directed the state-owned Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) to hand over all estates which it has failed to manage to private people to help salvage the estates and increase Tanzania's foreign exchange earning. Said he: We made a big mistake to national ize these Sisal estates, then boasted that our people would manage them better than their former owners.

President Nyerere was addressing a public meeting in Tanga yesterday after an extensive four-day tour of the region. Some of the estates that he saw for himself have turned into wildlife sanctuaries. During his tour, the president was also shown estates of the Amboni Sisal estates, owned by an Austrian firm, and expressed his admiration for the way those estates are looked after.

If individuals or private companies with adequate capital and know how could not be found, then the estates now lying fallow should be given to Wananchi so they can plant maize instead, he said. It is better to see properly managed Sisal estates that are owned by private firms than to see those of the TSA that have turned into bushes, the president declared.

He conceded that one of the biggest blunders committed by his government was to take over estates that were once managed by private companies and then to order the management of that time to quit. He said he was not proud of the disastrous results.

Said Dr Nyerere: If I call back the British today to look at their former Sisal estates, I am sure they will laugh at us because we ruined their estates. I must admit on behalf of my colleagues that we failed to manage those estates.

Sisal is one of the major cash crop industries that have been earmarked for rehabilitation during the next eight years to make them contribute more to recovering the country's economy. The others are cotton, cashew-nuts, tea, cocoa, tobacco, coffee and pyrethrum. International organizations have been asked to participate in the rehabilitation of these crops, which earn the country the bulk of its foreign currency.

Earlier in his speech, President Nyerere warned the Tanga leadership against building new secondary schools when they have failed to look after the existing primary schools. He said the leaders will reduce themselves to a laughing stock by building new secondary schools when their primary schools do not have enough facilities and their teachers have no housing. Children go to school with their own vigoda (traditional stools) because of a shortage of desks and chairs, he pointed out.

BENIN

Presidential Statement Orders Closure of Schools

AB062022 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 May 85

[Statement by President Mathieu Kerekou, head of state and minister of national defense and People's Armed Forces, on 6 May in Cotonou]

[Text] In the face of the acts of vandalism and banditry perpetrated by a handful of irresponsible and anarchist students and schoolchildren in schools and on the campus, I hereby order the ministers of secondary and higher education and of nursery and primary education to close the university and the schools all over the national territory until further notice. Consequently, all schoolchildren and students are sent on vacation from today, Monday, 6 May 1985.

Meanwhile, I order the comrade chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces to check most vigorously all acts of vandalism and to get the soldiers to shoot on sight any demonstrator.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

Nursery, Primary Schools Closed

AB062045 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 May 85

[Announcement by the minister of nursery and primary education on 6 May in Cotonou]

[Text] In conformity with the instructions of the comrade president of the republic, head of state, and minister of national defense following the situation prevailing in nursery and primary schools, I order the closure of all nursery and primary schools all over the national territory from today and until further notice. The various tasks underway at the level of the provincial directorates of education must be carried on until completion by the comrade teachers with the expected efficiency and with revolutionary discipline and order. The minister of nursery and primary education urges the provincial directors of education, inspectors, principals, and parents to organize themselves in order to prevent all acts of vandalism against shcool buildings and other school facilities.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

Commentary Views Closures

AB062130 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following student persistence in boycotting classes and [words indistinct], parents, representatives of mass organizations, and teachers met this afternoon with the president of the republic and members of the permanent committee for the second time today. During this second meeting, the students' parents expressed regret that the confused occurences of this morning caused by anarchists, vandals, and terrorists foiled their attempt to obtain the head of state's clemency. They beleive that their good faith was ill-advised since they now know that the students are being manipulated by a political group that is contrary to the interests of our youths, our people, and their democratic and popular revolution. They said that their move was aimed at preventing bloodshed, but that the group, through its vandalism and terrorism, has shown that its only objective is to shed the blood of our people and to sow confusion and disorder in our country. This is why the parents endorse the decisions made by the head of state, since these decisions are intended to safeuard the lives of innocent people among both the student and civilian populations. They strongly disapprove of these acts of vandalism and terrorism that the anarchists have perpetrated and that have aroused the total indignation of our people. These base individuals, to whom our party granted clemency on 1 August 1984, demonstrated through their actions this morning that they are against all our people and against the new order dearly won by our revolution over the past 13 years.

The chairman of the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly spoke on this occasion, praising the parents who showed a sense of responsibility by promptly (?condemning) the anarchists and disassociating themselves from them, since the anarchists did not want cooperative leadership but leadership through insurrection. They demonstrated this through their actions this morning.

The workers in our country who have been toiling day and night to build our country through sacrifices and self-denial know that many of them earn less than students. Through this morning's terrorist actions, the anarchists posed a fundamental problem. They have now been exposed in the eyes of the people who are toiling and struggling to provide scholarships to the children of our country. The people know now that the students have been misled. We must therefore strongly denounce all those who secretly use our children for unavowed designs, and we must strongly support the measures spelled out by the head of state because they guarantee the security and lives of our children and our (?population). The parents, representatives of the party's mass organizations and of teachers commit themselves to launching an intensive information campaign for the people of our urban and rural areas by all possible means.

GHANA

Rawlings Interview on Revolution, Power

AB061847 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] We begin the program today with an interview granted to Radio France Internationale [RFI] by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and published elsewhere in the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC*. First, the chairman was asked about the philosophy of the 31 December Revolution, and this is what he had to say:

Our aim is the meaningful participation of all the people of this country in the transformation of our society so that everyone may live in dignity and social justice. To this end, the power to take decisions — which was concentrated in the hands of a privileged few — must be accessible to those who formerly had no choice. We are in the process of evolving the structures and modalities with which we can achieve this. The philosophy of our revolution cannot be [word indistinct] labeled since it arises from our own [word indisitnct] and our own unique experiences, culture, and history. It can therefore hardly be expected to fit existing categories.

Asked about his understanding of power, Flight Lt Rawlings said: Power is simply the capability to change, to develop in a creative and responsible direction, whether we are talking about the individual in his or her environment or society as a whole. Power in this sense is the right of everyone and it is also the duty and responsibility of everyone to exercise it in a principled manner. I am often amused by the questions I am frequently asked about taking over power or handing over power because that sort of power is merely the means of direct or indirect force or compulsion. It is not true power as I understand it. As I have often said before, real power is not transferable.

To a question as to whether he intends to hand over power to civilians, the chairman said, and I quote: Again by our definition, your question does not make sense since power cannot be passed from hand to hand. Ghanaians are learning to exercise their power. All that the government can do and is doing is to help the people to evolve the structures which will enable them to use their power more effectively.

Turning to the impression being created by the chairman as having opted for pragmatism [as heard], the interviewer wanted to know whether it is a state dictated by economic circumstances or a major modification in his political orientation. The chairman replied: I have often pointed out that pragmatism can be a term of approval or disapproval depending on who is using it in a given situation. We will do whatever is necessary to achieve a sustainable level of prosperity and dignity for the people of Ghana, provided — and I emphasize this — provided it does not compromise our principles and our sovereignty. If you are drowning and someone throws you a rope, and you know that the person will certainly make some demands on you later, will you drown or will you take hold of the rope? Is this pragmatic and does it mean that you have committed yourself to being dominated by the person who threw you the rope?

The next question was: Do you believe in democracy and for Africa in particular? Flight Lt Rawlings had this to say: What do you mean by democracy? A procedure whereby the mass of the people are manipulated, cajoled, or misled by promises into voting for a few preselected candidates who after they are elected will have no further interest in the electorate until another election is approaching? If this is what you mean, the [word indistinct] procedure of Western-style democracy, the trappings of the ballot box, then no, I do not beleive in it; but I believe very deeply in democracy which enables the people to participate at all levels and at all the time, not just once every few years in building a better society. This is what we are working towards.

The last question was, how do you see the future of your region, west Africa? Taking into account the problems of succession in the Ivory Coast and the assertion of power in Burkina of Captain Thomas Sankara, who has very good relations with you, do you think that other west African countries will go through political changes which will bring young officers to power? The chairman replied: Whether young or old, military or civilian, what matters most in leadership is a genuine concern to involve the mass of the people in meaningful participatory democracy and to give them the confidence and mental independence to deal with the problems affecting their lives. That Capt Thomas Sankara and I both happen to be young officers does not mean that there is still some form of government which is special to young officers. After all, the head of state of Liberia is also a young officer. I think we are talking about two different things. I am talking about certain principles of government while you are talking about individuals or small groups being able to control or dominate a country. Certainly when there is political impasse, the military is in a position to intervene by force but it is the motive for this intervention which is important and whether or not the military then tries to hold on to common efforts to achieve a national transformation. What will happen in west Africa and elsewhere depends above everything else upon the level of political consciousness of the people.

Commentary on Return of Immigrants From Nigeria

AB061750 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Kumi Ansah-Koi commentary]

[Text] Once again, Ghanaian immigrants illegally residing in the Republic of Nigeria have started coming home as a result of a quit order issued by the Nigerian Government. The order asked all illegal immigrants in Nigeria to secure the legally stipulated documents or leave that country by 10 May. The last time a similar order was enforced in Nigeria some 1 million Ghanaians came home and contributed in diverse ways towards the efforts at nation building. This time, some 300,000 Ghanaians are expected back home as a result of the present quit order.

Here at home, the government has decided upon a reception committee and a reactivation of transit camps to receive the returning Ghanaians. These steps by the government are most welcome and deserve full support.

The return of these Ghanaian immigrants occurs at a critical period. It occurs at a time when budgetary plans have been made and an economic recovery program is in its final and most critical phase. The return poses unanticipated problems and challenges to boot. However, the present situation is not like the previous return in 1983 when the nation faced serious food shortfalls.

Many of those repatriated in 1983 put their shoulders to the wheels of nation building and in cooperation with the National Mobilization Committee, worked hard to get the nation out of its food problem. It is hoped that those returning at present will take a cue from that good example and contribute towards the economic recovery program.

The process of some Ghanaians illegally leaving their country for other lands only to be forcibly sent back home at great cost to the entire nation should come to an end. Institutions responsible for or connected with Ghanaian migration should ensure that the necessary documents are in order and are up to date. If that is done, the state will be saved the huge expenses it makes on repatriated Ghanaians. Money thus saved will be used to make life at home better for all. Those returning Ghanaians should be offered all the help to enable them to resettle in the land of their birth.

The National Mobilization Committee did a fairly good job in that regard in 1983 and one hopes they will repeat that success story. The Nigerian Government has done well to reopen that nation's border in an effort to ease the return of the illegal immigrants. Nigerian employers, on their part, should pay the affected immigrants their due entitlements on time so as to facilitate the implementation of the quit order.

The offer by the Nigerian authorities to transport the Ghanaians to Aflao is, on the face of it, a welcome gesture; however, reports that Benin is refusing passage through its territory for Ghanaians is disturbing, although with time this may be sorted out. The returning Ghanaians should appreciate the magnanimity and sacrifice their determined compatriots at home have shown on their behalf. Those returning should quickly set to work with those at home to build a better Ghana for all.

IVORY COAST

Cameroon's Biya Meets Houphouet During Visit

AB051425 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 5 May 85

[Excerpts] The Cameroonian head of state left Abidjan this morning at 1030 for Yaounde after a short 24-hour official and friendly visit to our country. Pierre Adepo our reporter was at the airport for President Paul Biya's departure. He reported that President Biya said that he held wide-ranging talks with President Houphouet-Boigny and that both of them are anxious to strengthen bilateral relations in the best interest of their two countries and Africa in general:

[Begin recording] As you know, a few months ago, I was here on a friendly and working visit. During this visit, President Houphouet-Boigny and I decided to strengthen the friendly and cooperative bonds that have always existed between our two countries. My present visit, though very short, falls within the framework of the decisions we made during my last visit. We held in-depth bilateral talks and discussed the current African situation and world issues. You know how much I admire President Houphouet Boigny and also how much I respect him. His views are appreciated. We shared the same views on the issues we discussed and I believe this is very important. [End recording]

The Cameroonian head of state was seen off by Minister of State Mathieu Ekra, acting for the Ivorian head of state, by members of the government, the Cameroonian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, as well as by various other top-ranking officials. He was also honored by a contingent of the national forces and saluted by various traditional dances on departure.

Houphouet Meets With Burkina Faso's Compaore

AB031600 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpt] Relations between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast are beclouded by the Valentin Kinda affair — the assassination of the Burkinabe businessman who has been living in the Ivory Coast for over 30 years. Nonetheless, some efforts are being made to ease the tension between the two countries. The visit of Blaise Compaore, the Burkinabe second in command, falls within the framework of these efforts of conciliation. He was received by President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast yesterday and held long discussions with him.

NIGERIA

Buhari Expresses 'Disappointment' With U.S.

AB061115 Dakar PANA in English 1025 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Lagos, 6 May (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria has restated its disappointment over the African policy of United States President Ronald Reagan. The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, told the Voice of America (VOA) in an interview broadcast on Saturday, "we are disappointed with the Reagan administration's African policy, especially the so-called 'constructive engagement' with South Africa." Maj Gen Buhari said that the policy had emboldened the apartheid regime in South Africa to defy the United Nations and destabilize the governments of the Frontline States. He condemned the introduction by the U.S. of "extraneous issues" to the independence of Namibia, adding that "Reagan's African policy has indirectly aided and abetted South Africa in forestalling Namibia's independence."

Buhari To Seek Solution to Maitatsine Problem

AB061244 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] The Nigerian Government says everything will be done to find a lasting solution to the Maitatsine riot. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari said this in Kano yesterday at a civic reception on his arrival to begin a 4-day state visit to the area. He said the government viewed the outbreak of religious disturbances anywhere in the country with serious concern. General Buhari advised Nigerians to be vigilant and report any suspicious movement to the law enforcement agencies.

Exodus of Illegal Aliens Continues

AB061720 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Seme, Nigeria, May 6 (AFP) — Hundreds of illegal immigrants filed calmly through this western border post into neighboring Benin today as the May 10 deadline set by Nigerian authorities for their expulsion drew nearer. A Nigerian Army captain overseeing the exodus and the local deputy director of

immigration agreed that the situation here was "normal," three days after Nigeria opened its land borders for the first time in a year to let an estimated 700,000 illegal aliens out.

Benin had earlier refused to let many expelled immigrants into the country for fear they would not be able to reach their homes farther west in Togo and Ghana. But officials here said the situation had improved and Beninese authorities were allowing those with assured transportation to enter.

A similar expulsion in 1983 which involved two million people, a million of them from Ghana, led to mass backups at the borders and charges by those expelled that Nigerian border guards and police had harassed them and confiscated their property. A customs official today assured that although departing immigrants were under strict orders not to take more than 20 naira (22 dollars) or any of a list of restricted products out of the country, "we are letting them carry out their personal affairs." "We only make sure that they do not take essential commodities that are prohibited" for export, a customs officer said, adding that "of course we won't say anything if they have a packet of omo or a small quantity of sugar."

Early today three trucks carrying some 200 people from Benin and Togo were seen crossing the border while a dozen other vehicles loaded with mattresses, pots and pans and plastic bags waited to clear customs. To leave the country, each truck must submit a list of passengers and then undergo a thorough search before immigrants are called one-by-one and allowed to climb into the vehicle for the ride over the border.

The situation for Ghanaian nationals, who make up the majority of illegal immigrants affected by the quit order, appears more uncertain than for those returning to more nearby states. Several hundred Ghanaians who came to oil-rich Nigeria seeking their fortunes were waiting at Seme today while authorities tried to determine how to get them back home. In Lagos, nearly 500 Ghanaians forced their way onto a Ghana-bound ship due to leave yesterday with only 200 aboard. As of midday today, the ship was still anchored in Lagos' Ijora terminal while the shipowner tried to get those people not holding tickets to leave the vessel. At Seme, one Ghanaian man complained of the delay at the border post. "The Nigerian Government said they would provide immigration buses. We have no money, what can we do?" he asked. Another Ghanaian, who complained he had not eaten for 48 hours, said that although the Benin authorities were prepared to let organized convoys pass, "We can't afford the transport to Accra."

While Nigerian immigration authorities appeared little moved by such laments — one simply countered, "it's not our fault if the Beninese won't let you in" — the exodus has so far gone off much more smoothly than in 1983. Two Army water trucks have been brought in to provide drinking water to the waiting migrants and a tent has been set up to shield a small number of the departing foreigners.

On the other side of the border, two similar tents have been installed by the Beninese Red Cross, although it appeared that none of the people who had earlier been blocked in the no-man's-land between Nigeria and Benin remained in the area today.

Not all the departing aliens were bitter about their expulsion. One young Ghanaian man said he had been without work for the past three weeks and was not unhappy about returning home. "Let me work for my country," he said, adding hopefully that "it seems the situation is improving in Ghana."

ANGOLA

MPLA Forces Kill 65 UNITA 'Bandits,' Capture 1

MB070828 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A total of 65 UNITA bandits were killed and 1 other captured following armed clashes between the defense and security forces and the puppet gangsters in the provinces of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Bie, Huila, and Cuando Cubango between 9 and 23 March [as heard]. This was revealed by ANGOP, citing reliable sources. Our forces also captured a large quantity of weapons and medicine as well as documents and propaganda material belonging to the puppet group. During the actions, 15 UNITA elements, including 4 with their weapons, surrendered to our forces.

Regional Military Council Chairmen Hold Meeting

MB061503 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 May 85

[Baptista de Aneis report]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and chairman of the regional military council for the 4th Region, held 2 days of talks with Lieutenant Colonel Rafael Sapelinha Sambalanga, also a member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the regional military council for the 5th Region, at Caconda Municipality, Huila Province. The meeting, which was the sixth interprovincial meeting, discussed political and social issues of the respective regional military councils to smooth out certain bilateral aspects and analyzed the implementation of the conclusions of the last meeting.

The chairmen of the two regional military councils also discussed trade and exchange of products between Huambo and Huila Provinces so as to enable the two provinces to solve some of their difficulties.

After the meeting, which was held 3-4 May, and after a review of the problems which had brought them together, the participants concluded that there had been some control shortcomings. In view of this finding, Huila Province will have to install the most up-to-date systems so as to attain the goals that have been laid down.

A final communique of the meeting says that from the experience gained, it is possible to conclude that this type of conference must be maintained and extended to other provinces, particularly those in the central and southern region. The final communique further indicates that the participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with its results. In light of the fact that the most important thing is to solve the people's problems, they agreed that Huila Province will supply surplus animal and agricultural products in the 1985-86 agricultural year, while Huambo Province will supply industrial products.

The meeting also analyzed details connected with the implementation of a protocol which was signed and established rules governing greater control with a view to fighting speculation.

BOTSWANA

Opposition Official Criticizes Ruling Party

MB070818 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The secretary general of Botswana National Front [BNF], Mr Mareledi Giddie has criticized the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] members of parliament for seeking confrontation with the leader of the BNF, Dr Kenneth Koma. Addressing a political meeting in Mahalapye over the weekend, Mr Giddie claimed that the BDP had set up what he called a special (?task) force of parliamentarians who would just attack the leader of opposition unconstructively. He claimed that Dr Koma was confronted with criticism even when he made important contributions in parliament, and alleged that the opposition leader had been attacked when he commended the government on some policies such as the white paper on land tenure. He said this reflected a low standard of debate in parliament. The BNF secretary general claimed that the government discriminated voters, especially mothers and civil servants when some motions tabled in parliament by his party were rejected.

However, Mr Giddie commended the government for having allowed both the BNF and BDP youth groups to attend an international conference which will be held in Moscow later this year. He claimed that in 1978 the government seized passports from a BNF youth wing and prevented them from attending a similar conference in Cuba.

MAURITIUS

Saharan Foreign Minister Meets With Jugnauth

LD051921 Algiers APS in English 1018 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The foreign affairs minister in the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (S.A.D.R), Ibrahim Hakim visited Mauritius on May 2 and 3, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced Saturday. During his stay Ibrahim Hakim was audienced by Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth to whom he handed a message from the S.A.D.R President Mohamed Abdelaziz related to the latest developments of the situation in the area.

The Saharan minister also conferred with his Mauritanian counterpart before his departure to the Seychelles Islands.

On his departure to the Seychelles Islands.

On another development, a delegation of the General Union of Workers of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (U.G.T.-sario) led by its general secretary, Moustapha Bouyah recently paid a visit to Great Britain where it met many officials in the British trade unions reiterated to the Saharan delegation their firm support to the just struggle of the Saharan people for freedom and indepen-

dence and expressed their conviction that the solution of the Western Sahara conflict is in direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Leader Discusses Portuguese Relations

MB031955 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been considerable speculation following this week's visit to Mozambique by Portugal's President Eanes that representatives of the anti-Frelimo MNR would in future no be so welcome in Portugal. In particular a leading member of the Portugal's ruling Socialist Party, Joao Gomes, said the MNR's secretary general, Evo Fernandes, might even be arrested if he tried to re-enter Portugal. Well, this afternoon we had a call from Evo Fernandes in Rome. Fiona Ledger asked him what he thought of Mr Gomes's threat.

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] Mr Gomes, as far as I know, doesn't have any political information or any capacity to say what to do so in Portugal. As far as I know Mr Gomes is running a welfare organization in Portugal. Then I think that he must think about the Portuguese problems because the poverty is increasing in that country, and he doesn't have anything to do with Mozambican problems.

[Ledger] Can you in fact go back to Portugal whenever you want to without any problems?

[Fernandes] I have already been there, and I must confess that I have very good connections with Portuguese representatives.

[Ledger] And are you going to be going again in the near future?

[Fernandes] Yes, I have no problems to do so, and I have already done it.

[Ledger] Now, President Eanes of Portugal has just finished a visit to Mozambique which was described as a very successful. Does this worry you that the Portuguese president was (?getting) together with President Samora Machel?

[Fernandes] First of all it doesn't worry me because it is not important. Portugal is not an important country and the Portuguese president's voice is not important around the world. Then that's the matter about it.

Frelimo Party Delegation Leaves for Moscow

MB060626 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A Frelimo Party Central Committee and governmental delegation led by Major General Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau, left Saturday for the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the 1941-1945 great patriotic war. The 40th anniversary of the victory will be marked on 8 May.

CPSU Delegation Leaves for Moscow After Visit

MB031528 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] After a visit to our country for several days, the CPSU delegation led by Ivan Gustov left Maputo for Moscow early this afternoon.

Raimundo Pachinuapa, member of the Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Control Committee, and other party cadres, as well as the Soviet ambassador accredited to Maputo, went to Mavalane Airport to bid the guests farewell.

Before leaving Mozambique, Ivan Gustov, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the CPSU Control Committee, addressed a message of gratitude to the Mozambican people and the Frelimo Party, stating that his delegation was returning home satisfied with the results of the visit. It is worth recalling that a cooperation plan for 1985-1986 was signed between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party in Maputo last night.

During its visit to Mozambique, the CPSU delegation visited various social and economic sectors in some regions of our country.

NAMIBIA

KUNA Interviews SWAPO's Nujoma on Struggle

LD051946 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1406 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Kuwait 15 May (KUNA) — The head of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Sam Nujoma stressed his organization's determination to continue the armed fight and struggle against the racist regime in South Africa and called on the Arab countries to assume a more powerful role in current struggle.

Nujoma, in a private interview with KUNA during his brief visit said: "The Arab people's struggle against Zionism is the same struggle we are waging against the slavery of our people by the racist regime of South Africa."

SWAPO's leader praised Kuwait's clear stands in supporting the cause of the oppressed Namibian people and its rejection of any form of racial discrimination. He expressed his organization's appreciation for the Kuwaiti material and political support and mentioned that he has obtained a number of scholarships for Namibian students to attend Kuwait University.

Nujoma in his interview dealt with the suffering of the blacks in Namibia and the ugly repression to which they are daily being exposed by the South African fascist, racist regime. He briefly spoke of the history of SWAPO's struggle which began 25 years ago, 19 of which was armed struggle for Namibia's indepen-

dence. He expressed his optimism that SWAPO, however long the path of struggle, will triumph over the South African regime which he said has a military power of 110,000 soldiers.

Replying to a question about the possible role that the Arab countries can play in the conflict taking place between the Namibian people and the racist regime in Pretoria, Nujoma said that despite the Namibian people's intense need for material and political [word indistinct], history has taught SWAPO during 19 years of armed struggle "that dependence upon oneself is the key to national liberation."

He added that "the basic duty of any enslaved people is to fight and continue the struggle, not to cry and complain about their slavery and situation." However, he stressed the importance of the role which the Third World countries can play in supporting SWAPO whether through material aid or military or humanitarian through participation in building more clinics, schools, and social organizations administered by the organization.

Nujoma then compared the efforts of the Gulf countries to control their oil resources and the struggle of the oppressed African peoples to control their resources and natural wealth.

He said that the imperialist forces are strenuously striving to secure complete control over these resources and wealth.

Nujoma stressed that he is not against whites as individuals, but is against the racist regime which calls for the slavery of blacks and those imperialist and zionist regimes that stand behind it. He said that the most important [word indistinct] of the organization is to hold just elections in Namibia through which the people will elect those who represent them, white or black.

SWAPO Statement Condemns 'Fake Independence'

EA041504 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — SWAPO of Namibia today celebrates the seventh anniversary of the Kasinga massacre in which nearly 1,000 people, including women, children, the sick, and the elderly, were brutally massacred by the forces of the oppressive regime of the Boers of South Africa. In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam, the movement pledged to continue the armed struggle and oppose any attempt to mislead the nationalists of Namibia by granting them a fake independence. The statement said ploys of the Boers regime and Americans to install a puppet regime in Namibia will not be accepted by the nationalists of that country. The statement further said that the barbaric massacre of the innocent, or threats, would never extinguish the struggle for independence which has intensified in Namibia. SWAPO calls on Namibians to regard the Kasinga massacre as a source of the fire for liberating Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Says Influx Control To Remain Law

MB061938 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says legislation granting full property rights to black people is in preparation, although the government does not anticipate that it will be completed by the end of the current parliamentary session. Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Dr Viljoen said the government was considering the whole question of freehold tenure as an alternative to the 99-year leaseholds system.

Dr Viljoen said all communities which rejected violence were entitled to participate in both local and central government political structures, as declared in the state president's guideliness. It had been formulated after 18 months' negotiations with all concerned parties.

On the question of influx control, Dr Viljoen said that he did not think all ordering measures could be abolished. He said influx control was practiced in many African countries and was a general feature of urbanization.

Heunis Announces Provincial Council Termination

MB061210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1059 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — Provincial councils are to be terminated next year, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced today.

He announced the government's decision during the debate on his budget vote and said ordinances which had not obtained parliamentary status by the time the councils were terminated — between 29 April and 30 June next year — as a result of the transfer of own functions, would obtain the status of acts of parliament in the province concerned on the dates each provincial council closes.

In terms of the new dispensation the new second tier system should "In its own right only deal with general affairs" and "provincial councils as institutions with original legislative powers, will not be able to continue to exist... and must thus be abolished" Mr Heunis said.

The decisions listed by Mr Heunis are:

— That the present provincial dispensation be terminated between April 29 and June 30, 1986. Provincial ordinances which had not at that stage obtained parliamentary status, as a result of the transfer of own functions, would obtain the status of facts of parliament in the province concerned from that date:

— That vacancies which occured until the expiration date in a provincial council be filled by appointment by the party in the ranks of which the vacancy occurred;

— That the execution of those own affairs which according to the Constitution had to be re-allocated to the minister council but, which were still provincial functions, be transferred to the respective ministers councils as soon as possible. These own affairs should be dealt with in a decentralised manner by "locally seated political functionaries".

"For transitionary and efficiency reasons, such affairs could also be dealt with by a political functionary in the general structure at second level as a delegate of the Ministers Council concerned, but with retention of their character as own affairs."

The decisions listed by Mr Heunis continue:

— That the new second tier system should in its own right only deal with general affairs;

— That the provincial councils as institutions with original legislative powers will not be able to continue to exist in the new dispensation and must thus be abolished;

— That these should be a strengthened executive authority for dealing with general affairs at second level (possibly in divided provinces) in the form of an administrator and executive committee with extensive statutory subordinate legislative and executive powers. This body would be directly answerable to parliament for political, financial and administrative matters for its handling of second tier affairs via a special standing committee of the province concerned. In this way parliament would also exercise control at second level;

— That the functionaries in these executive institutions should come from the political arena and be nominated by the state president but a member of parliament would have to vacate his seat to fill such a position the term of office of which would be linked to that of the central government;

— That in order to resolve conflict in the executive committee there must be a decisionmaking process whereby the administrator, as in the case of the state president and the cabinet, formulates the decision;

— That these exists a need for advisory councils linked to the electorate to advise second tier executive authorities in various fields;

— That government functions be executed at the lowest possible level of government and that higher levels of government should as far as possible only be policy-making and monitoring levels of government;

— That the present provincial administrations will continue to exist as second tier administrations, taking into account the changes which will be brought about by the reallocation of own matters to the Ministers Councils and of more functions from the central level to lower tiers;

— That personnel and funds will be transferred together with functions, to prevent the waste of manpower and money and that officials affected would be guaranteed job security;

— That, where necessary, a rationalisation must take place between departmental regional offices and second tier structures that perform similar functions to ensure optimal, effect and efficient service;

— That suggestions about which government functions could be devolved from central level to second, regional and local tiers, be drawn up as soon as possible after consultation with all concerned and be submitted to the cabinet for approval;

— That existing structures, processes and vested interests at second tier level be maintained and protected as far as possible within the framework of these devisions;

— That at second tier level, the state president's opening speech on January 25 this year, regarding liaison with black communities also be borne in mind; and

— That MPC's [Members of Provincial Councils] who had been elected up to 1981 be enabled to buy back years of service in order to qualify for a minimum pension.

Minister Urges Communication To Solve Unrest

MB061949 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Many of the problems facing South Africa cannot be solved through the barrel of the gun, but by communication and negotiation. Speaking in parliament this afternoon, the minister of law and order said the police were doing and will continue to do everything on their part to encourage communication. He reiterated that the current unrest was geared to what he called a revolutionary climate, and said the country's enemies were not just fighting unjust laws but are out to destroy the present democratic system and to replace it with a Marxist one.

Police Arrest 60 Following Eastern Cape Unrest

MB060636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Nearly 60 people have been arrested in police action to curb lawlessness in 2 black townships in the Eastern Cape. The police contingent consisted of members of the SAP, the Defense Force, and the Railways Police. The police action follows unrest in Kwanobuhle and other townships in which five more people murdered.

A police spokesman says two children aged 3 and 5 were burned to death when their house in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, was destroyed by fire after being attacked by petrol bombs. In Kwanobuhle a black man was shot dead after the houses of three black constables were set on fire. The body of another man was found near the scene of a house razed by fire. He had been stabbed to death. Another man was shot dead when he attacked a police constable escorting a bus which had been stoned.

Police set up road blocks and sent search teams into Kwanobuhle to restore order and essential services. The police spokesman said most of the 60 people had been arrested on charges of arson and

public violence. He said clearing up operations had been carried out quietly and without incident. SAPA reports that newsmen visitng Kwanobuhle received a friendly welcome by residents of the township. The residents appeared relaxed and were eager to talk to newsmen and police. They greeted police and military vehicles with cheers and friendly waves.

The deputy minister of law and order and of defense, Mr Adriaan Vlok, visited the area yesterday morning. After his visit to the township, Mr Vlok said the police had received numerous requests from law-abiding citizens for normal living conditions to be restored. He said there were definite aspects which had demonstrated the need for decisive action. These included the murder of 17 black civilians by black radical elements last month. Some had been hacked to death and their corpses burned. Even children had not been spared and many had died in petrol bomb attacks. Mr Vlok said in addition black policemen had been murdered and others viciously assaulted by murderous bands. Deliberate attempts to disrupt community life were daily occurrences.

Mr Vlok said 43 schools had been destroyed by fire as well as 78 private black homes and 29 private vehicles. Churches, libraries, and shops supplying essential provisions had also been either damaged or destroyed. He said the majority of blacks were in favor of peaceful negotiations to bring an end to frustrations and dissatisfaction and to fulfill the political aspirations of the black population.

Mr Vlok said various elements were responsible for the unrest. These included a radical political and terrorist element which believed that force and intimidation should be used to achieve its objectives. There was also a common criminal element which was intent on exploiting the situation to its own advantage. He said transport services were disrupted and at least 73 buses had been destroyed by fire. Essential services also had been disrupted and sewage systems blocked. This was causing a health hazard. Even refuse removal vehicles have been set on fire.

Mr Vlok said children were being influenced and intimidated to boycott schools and incited to indulge in stone throwing. The unrest situation was also exploited by those elements intent on theft, looting, and blackmail.

Mr Vlok said no government could tolerate lawlessness of this nature. There had been occasions when police moving into townships to protect residents and their property had been confronted by the instigators of the unrest. This had led to a regrettable loss of life.

UDF Calls on Azapo To Solve Differences

MB062005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2002 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 6, SAPA — That there had been differences between the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Azanian Peoples Organisation [Azapo] was undeniable, but the UDF could not accept that these differences needed to be destructive, a spokesman for the UDF said in a statement to SAPA tonight.

The spokesman was quoting from an "open letter" to Azapo that was decided upon at a UDF national executive meeting this weekend in a bid to heal the breach between the two organisations.

The letter continued: "surely our common repugnance for the system udner which we live far supercedes the differences between us?

"History has shown us that minority governments and their imperialist friends will stop at nothing to deflect our struggle.

"It is therefore imperative that we take decisive action to resolve the conflict."

The UDF, according to the letter, was prepared to meet Azapo "if necessary" and was already addressing the question of discipline within its ranks, trusting that Azapo would do the same.

"We are confident that you will view this matter as seriously and with the same urgency as we do," the open letter concluded.

Commentary Cites Mauritian Stand on Sanctions

MB031820 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 May 85

[Station commentary: "Mauritius"]

[Text] It probably came as no surprise this week to hear the prime minister of Mauritius add his voice to the growing number of African leaders who have spoken out against imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. In the 18 months since he came to power, the Mauritian socialist movement has run a pragmatic government concentrating on rebuiling the Mauritian economy rather than taking part in the game — so popular in the Third World — of pretending to be force in international politics.

Mr Jugnauth noted that various neighbors of South Africa had concluded bilateral trade agreements with it, and is such a context seeking commercial boycotts or economic sanctions against South Africa served no purpose. He believed, in any event, that politics should be separated from economic matters.

Mauritius is keen on negotiating preferential tariffs on its major export products. In the past year, many trade groups have visited South Africa to rebuild the trade ties that the previous stridently Marxist government had tried to terminate. For South Africa, it has been a welcome development.

Mauritius, the picturesque island east of Madagascar, is a favorite holiday resort for tens of thousands of South Africans. South Africa has substantial investments on the island, and before the break under the previous government, it was its biggest supplier of consumer goods. Moreover, Mauritius is a refueling point for South African Airways on its long flights to Australia and the Far East, and it occupies a highly strategic position.

The current approach is part of a policy officially described as pragmatic socialism, with the emphasis on pragmatism. It has far-reaching implications, not only for South Africa, but for

Western strategic interests in the Indian Ocean. After the 1983 elections, Mauritius dropped its claims to Diego Garcia, America's biggest military base in the region and distanced itself from the group of island governments with Soviet links. Prime Minister Jugnauth expressed the hope that relations with the United States would improve considerably, and of South Africa he said: We wish it to be known that we do not want to become its enemies.

As foreign minister, he appointed Sir Gaetan Duval, a firm supporter of cooperative relations with South Africa and of Western business investment in Mauritius. There has been a receptive audience for the message in South Africa. Economic development and cooperation to the benefit of all parties — disregarding differences in political programs — is a cornerstone of South Africa's policy towards the less-developed countries around it. And, as Mr Jugnauth points out, others have already taken advantage of the benefits to themselves of the policy.

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Receives Polish Parliamentarians

MB041230 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane said today that Zambia noted with sadness some of the unjustified economic pressures being imposed on Poland. The prime minister was speaking at cabinet office when a visiting 8-man Polish parliamentary delegation led by deputy speaker of the Polish Cabinet, Professor Zbigniew Gertych, called on him.

Mr Musokotwane told the delegation that Zambia did not believe that such type of isolation of Poland under the circumstances could solve any problems. He said the isolation of Poland has only proved the determined stand of the Polish people.

On bilateral relations the prime minister said the two countries have benefitted from diplomatic relations established in 1969 and cited the training of Zambian personnel in Poland in various fields as well as Polish citizens working in Zambia.

The prime minister said Zambia stood for international peace and believes that education, discoveries, and new technology were meant to uplift the living standards of all people and [words indistinct].

Speaking during the talks at cabinet office, leader of the Polish delegation, Zbigniew Gertych, said the purpose of his delegation's visit to Zambia was to demonstrate Poland's great respect and admiration for the Zambian people. He said Poland had experienced facism in which it lost 6 million lives, adding that his delegation has seen many common elements between the two countreis despite their distance. Professor Gertych said Poland admired President Kaunda's philosophy of humanism intended to be achieved through socialism. He also took the opportunity to invite President Kaunda to visit Poland and said his country would be most honored to have Dr Kaunda visit it.

ZIMBABWE

ZANU-PF Official Discusses Election Outcome

MB060720 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for administration, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, says the ruling party will not take an anticipated landslide victory in the forthcoming general election as a mandate for the imposition of a 1-party state. Comrade Nyagumbo, who is also a ZANU-PF Politburo member and minister of state for political affairs and provincial development coordination, told the Zimbabwe Television last night that the government will respect the Lancaster House Constitution. However, he said the government would continue to gain consensus on the idea of a 1-party state.

The minister also disclosed that any ZANU-PF member who runs as an independent without nomination from the province or the Central Committee will be ostracized. He reaffirmed the government's determination to ensure that the elections are free and fair.

ZANU-PF Official Decries Matabeleland Tribalism

MB061155 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for the commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, says it is unfortunate that tribalism is still being encouraged in Matabeleland. Speaking at the end of a 2-day training workshop for political commissars at [name indistinct] house in Harare yesterday, Comrade Ushowokunze said the prevalance of tribalism is the major cause for poor ZANU-PF representation in local authorities in the area. He said some people who wished to join the ruling party are intimidated along tribal lines, making it difficult to mobilize the people for national development.

Comrade Ushewokunze, who is the minister of transport, urged political commissars throughout the country to forge unity among all Zimbabweans. He said they should be well-versed in the party's line and ideology in order to mobilize the people effectively.